DENVER AIR POLLUTION STUDY - 1973 Proceedings of a Symposium Volume II





ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES RESEARCH LABORATORY OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA 27711

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DENVER AIR POLLUTION STUDY - 1973

Proceedings of a Symposium

Volume II

Edited

bу

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INTRODUCTION

The Denver Urban Plume, often referred to as the "brown cloud," is one of the area's most aesthetically unpleasing features. Although the brown cloud was observed in the early 1950's, its occurrence and severity have increased with the city's rapid population increase and urban development. It is usually associated with the Northeast section of Denver, where there is a concentration of industries, railways, freeways and a major power plant. During the late fall and winter months, when severe temperature inversions occur during periods of low wind speeds, the visible and olfactory characteristics of the cloud are easily noticed by residents throughout the metropolitan area, particularly along the South Platte River basin.

For a number of years, the composition of Denver's Urban Plume was unknown, and it became obvious that its control was impossible without a detailed study to determine its particulate and gaseous composition, and the influence of meteorological conditions. In November 1973, a coordinated effort was initiated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to investigate Denver's brown cloud. Jack L. Durham, principal investigator of the project from EPA, coordinated the effort. Participants in the study included:

- 1. Atmospheric Aerosol Research Section, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Division, Environmental Sciences Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. (AARS-EPA)
- 2. University of Denver, Denver Research Institute (DRI)
- 3. Loren Crow, Consulting Meteorologist
- 4. Meteorology Research, Inc.
- 5. Meteorological and Air Pollution Control Commission, Colorado State Board of Health (CSBH)
- 6. Region VIII, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- 7. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- 8. National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)
- 9. General Motors Research Laboratories
- 10. University of Washington
- 11. University of Texas
- 12. Thermo-Systems, Inc.

- 13. United States Army, Rocky Mountain Arsenal
- 14. Battelle Columbus Laboratories
- 15. IIT Research Institute

About fifty samplers of several different types were used to collect over 500 aerosol samples, and several types of gaseous testing equipment were used at nearly ten different locations. Meteorological data were collected at all the field laboratories and at other sites in the greater Denver area. Some of the extraordinary research conducted during the investigation included air pollution measurements from an instrumented aircraft; LIDAR observations conducted by NOAA; non-particulate organic contaminants analyzed by Battelle; radiation measurements made by NCAR; and non-volatile particulate analyses, using scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry, conducted by the Structures Laboratory of DRI.

Prior to the research activities, DRI was active in coordinating the preliminary efforts with EPA and the State of Colorado, in establishing monitoring sites and the sampling networks, and furnishing logistic support. During the investigation, DRI maintained the air pollution alert system, continued the logistic support, and operated its own environmental laboratory in the field.

In June 1974, preliminary results of many of the studies were published as preprints for the Air Pollution Control Association meeting. Only preliminary results were reported because of the early date required for publication and restrictive page limitations.

In March 1975, DRI, through an EPA grant, conducted a three-day symposium; comprehensive research reports from the Winter 1973 Denver Urban Plume Study were presented. Volumes I and II contain the proceedings of this symposium. DRI was responsible for the editing of the volumes. Volume III will be published at a later date.

CHARACTERIZATION OF DENVER'S URBAN PLUME

USING AN INSTRUMENTED AIRCRAFT

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ABSTRACT

As part of an EPA coordinated air pollution study, an extensive three-dimensional air pollution mapping program was carried out in the Denver area during a 10-day period in mid-November, 1973. An aircraft instrumented to continuously measure scattering coefficient, condensation nuclei, O_3 , NO_x , CO, SO_2 , and flight parameters was used in the study. The aircraft was also equipped with instrumentation to measure the size distribution of grab samples.

The sampling pattern was designed to study the characteristics of the fresh pollutants in the morning drainage wind and those of aged pollutants in the plume later in the day. The urban plume was sampled during inversion conditions when it was trapped in a shallow mixing layer and also during periods of good mixing and ventilation.

The plume was found to be well-defined and well-mixed. High pollutant concentrations were observed aloft in power plant plumes which were subsequently ventilated to the ground as the mixing layer

deepened. Photochemical processes were found to be important, and the ozone level in the plume was found to vary from 0.00 to 0.08 ppm. The background level outside the plume was always measured at between 0.03 and 0.05 ppm. The aerosol size distribution was also found to change character as the plume aged.

INTRODUCTION

Airborne measurements of gaseous and particulate pollutants, as well as meteorological parameters affecting the pollutants, were made with MRI's Cessna 205. The aircraft was flown during a tenday portion of a major field experiment sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency and undertaken in the Denver area during November, 1973. Although a number of different agencies participated in the experiments, the purpose of this paper is to present selected airborne measurements and discuss these data in terms of their contribution to the understanding of the urban plume produced by Denver, Colorado.

A major emphasis of the experiment was to study the physical and chemical characteristics of Denver's urban plume and the transport processes that affect the plume. In particular, the choice of both the airborne sampling paths and ground site locations were made to best study the aging processes that take place in the plume.

Previously, Riehl and Herkhof^{1,2}, Crow³, and Riehl and Crow⁴ have reported meteorological factors that affect air quality in the Denver area. We are unaware of any previous airborne measurements made on the Denver plume. Similar work, however, has been done in other areas such as St. Louis^{5,6,7}.

Description of the Program

The MRI aircraft as described by Blumenthal and Ensor 8 has been used extensively to measure the three-dimensional distribution of air pollutants. The sampling instrumentation used in the aircraft for the Denver study included fast time response monitors for O₃, NO_x, SO₂, CO, condensation nuclei, scattering coefficient, temperature, relative humidity, turbulence, altitude, and position. In addition, measurements of the size distribution of grab samples were made by installing a TSI Model 3030 electrical aerosol size analyzer in the plane. Liu et al. 9 have described the use of such an

instrument for the measurement of submicron aerosol size distributions, and Liu and Piu¹⁰ have performed an extensive calibration of the instrument. The size distributions were obtained in the aircraft by rapidly filling a large plastic bag (about 60 liters) to obtain the grab sample and then immediately analyzing the aerosol in the bag with the size analyzer, as described by Sem.¹¹

Blumenthal 12 has described considerations for plume sampling as being dependent on the specific objectives of the particular study. One of the dominant meteorological factors in the Denver area is the drainage flow that normally exists during the morning hours. This flow carries the urban pollutant discharge northeast along the Platte River Valley. Thus, to optimize sampling, horizontal traverses and spirals were made at the points shown in Figure 1. Traverses at various altitudes were made along the routes marked I, II, or III and spirals were made at Standley Lake, Henderson, and near the EPA trailer location. Both the Henderson and EPA spiral locations were chosen because of ground measurements being made at these points and their close proximity to the expected plume centerline. The Standley Lake spiral was normally made to obtain useful background data. Unfortunately, sampling path II had to be terminated at Interstate 80S since flights over the Rocky Mountain Arsenal were prohibited.

Upper level wind data were obtained at both Arvada and the EPA trailer using pilot balloons (pibals). These data, as well as summaries of surface wind data, have been used in this paper and are based on information collected during the study and reported by Crow 13. Other data, including portions of the gas and bscat data that were obtained at the EPA trailer and reported by Durham et al., 14 were also used to support the conclusions arrived at in this paper.

Experimental Results

Aircraft sampling was performed a total of six days in November, 1973. Data from three of these days are presented here to illustrate various urban plume phenomena.

November 20 - Urban Plume Structure

November 20 represents an excellent reference point to begin an air pollution episode. A snowstorm invaded the Denver area during

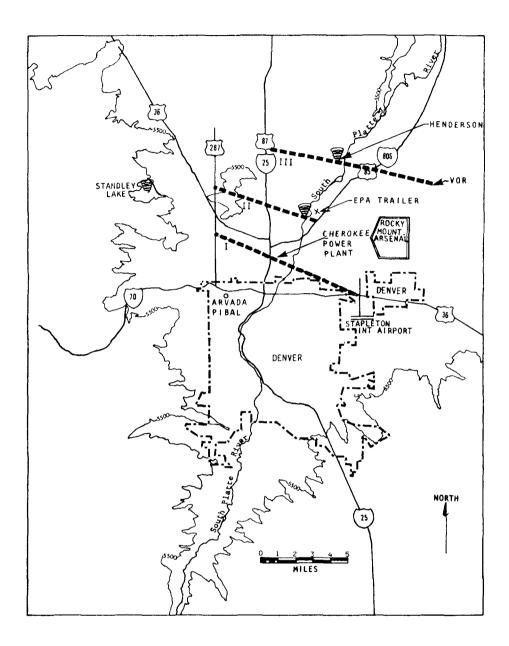


Figure 1. Denver and the surrounding area. Sampling paths and spiral locations are shown.

the afternoon of the 19th and lasted until the early morning hours of the 20th. Surface winds for the 20th were generally from the south throughout the day, and thus the plume consisted of fresh pollutants which aged as they traveled northward. The freshly cleaned air mass outside the plume and the relatively constant net flow produced an almost ideal sampling situation and a plume with a fairly simple structure. Figure 2 indicates the streamlines at 11:00 a.m., as well as an outline of the urban plume as determined by horizontal traverses and photographs.

Figure 3 shows a cross section of the plume obtained at 6200 ft msl along sampling route II (see Figure 1) from Highway 287 to Highway 80S at about 10:00 a.m. A distinct increase in NO_{\mathbf{x}}, CO, and scattering coefficient at approximately the 1.5 mile point indicates the western edge of the urban plume. A further increase in NO_{\mathbf{x}}, SO₂, and scattering coefficient and a slight decrease in ozone at the 4.5 mile point probably indicate penetration of the bottom edge of the Cherokee power plant plume. The decrease in O₃ is due to scavenging of ozone by freshly emitted NO.

Figure 4 is a vertical profile taken near the EPA trailer at 10:55, an hour after the cross section in Figure 3. The temperature profile indicates a slightly stable lapse rate with a weak inversion starting at 6400 ft msl (about 1200 ft above ground). Up to about 5800 ft msl, the various pollutants are well mixed and occur in about the same concentrations as were seen throughout the urban plume cross section shown in Figure 3. Between 5900 ft and 6600 ft msl, however, the power plant plume is superimposed on the urban plume in a distinct, well-defined layer, the power plant plume being confined by the weak inversion layer.

Characteristics of the power plant plume include high levels of primary pollutants such as $NO_{\mathbf{x}}$, SO_2 , and particulates and a very low level of ozone due to scavenging by NO. This type of layer aloft containing high concentrations of pollutants (in this case $NO_{\mathbf{x}} > 0.5$ ppm) can persist for long periods of time and can be transported many miles before being ventilated to the ground when finally entrained by a deepening mixing layer.

Above the inversion at about 6700 ft msl, the pollutant levels drop off to virtually clean air values. Note, however, that the ozone level is approximately 0.04 ppm. This level has been observed in many areas of North America in very clean air and often represents the ozone background level. In the urban plume below the power

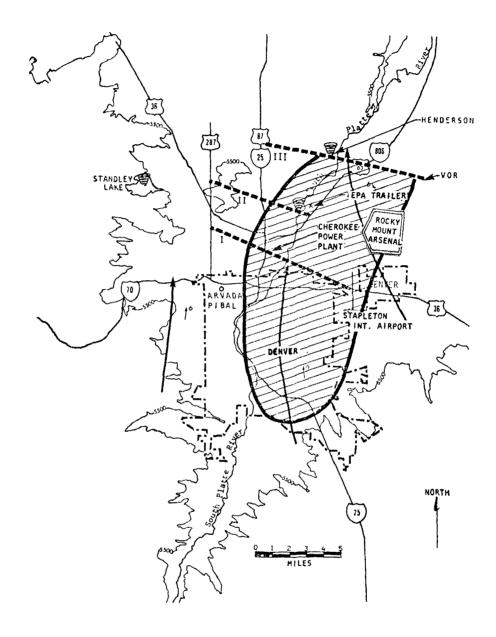


Figure 2. Streamline analysis and location of urban plume, November 20, 1973, 1100 MST.

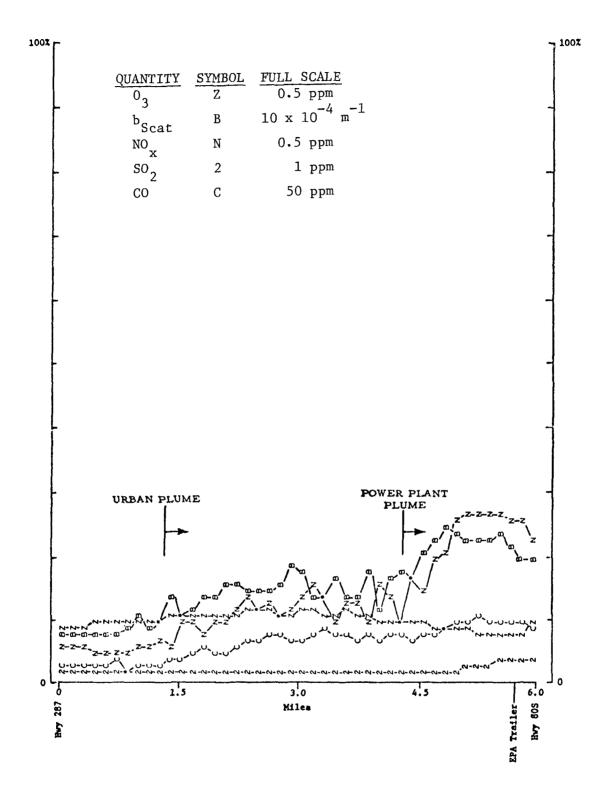


Figure 3. Cross section of Denver urban plume at 6200 ft ms1 along Sampling Route II. November 20, 1973, 1000 MST.

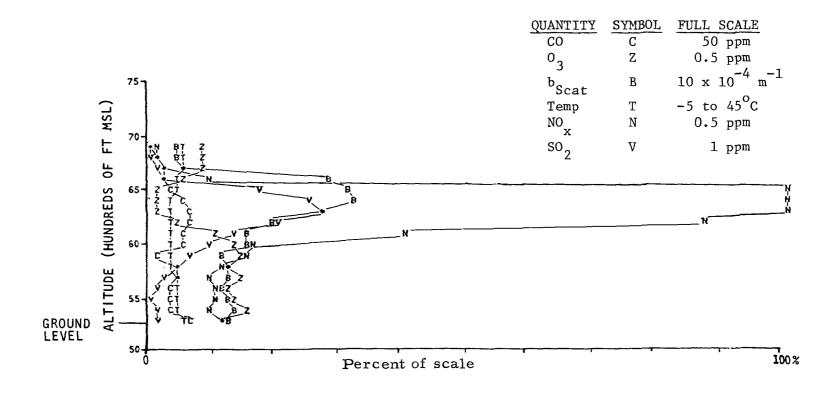


Figure 4. Vertical profile near the EPA trailer. November 20, 1973, 1055 MST.

plant plume, the ozone level is considerably higher than the background level, indicating photochemical production of ozone.

Figure 5 is a vertical profile taken in the urban plume at Henderson shortly before the one in Figure 4. Since the power plant plume seen in Figure 4 was not directly over Henderson at this time, no indication of it is seen in the profile. The temperature profile at Henderson indicates a slightly stable lapse rate with a weak inversion beginning at 6200 ft msl, about 200 ft lower than the one at the EPA trailer. The higher inversion level at the EPA trailer may be an indication of the urban heat island effect.

The pollutant levels measured in the urban plume at Henderson are similar to those presented earlier and indicate a plume which is well-mixed, both horizontally and vertically. The plume at Henderson is fairly uniform in concentration up to a level of about 5900 ft where mixing is impeded and concentrations start to drop off, reaching clean air values near 6400 ft.

Figure 6 is a vertical profile of the urban plume over the EPA trailer at about 2:00 p.m. The wind is still from the south. Due to surface heating, the mixing layer has deepened, yet pollutants are still confined to a layer about 2000 ft thick. The power plant plume is no longer well-defined on this or other afternoon traverses and has evidently been entrained in the surface mixing layer. Integration throughout the mixing layer shows that the total pollutant budget is clearly higher than during the morning flight reflecting the entrainment of the power plant plume and the overall accumulation of pollutants during the day. It is interesting to note that photochemical processes are active, even at temperatures of 0°C, and that the ozone level in the mixing layer is approximately equal to the ambient air standard of 0.08 ppm.

The data from November 20 verify several statements made by Riehl and Herkhof.² In a discussion of turbulent transport, they surmise that "during daytime, the polluted layer must extend well above 100 m with characteristics almost those of a mixed layer." Figures 4, 5, and 6 indicate that, at least on November 20, the polluted layer was well mixed during the day and extended up to about 900 ft (or 300 m) in the morning and to 2000 ft (or 650 m) by midafternoon. Similar characteristics were also observed on other days. In addition, they conclude that "non-persistence of a temperature inversion through the noon hours is not a good guide for current and subsequent air pollution levels." Figures 5 and 6 indicate the

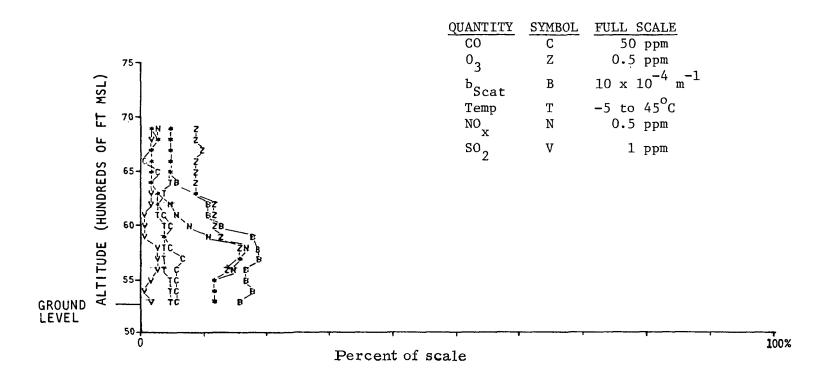


Figure 5. Vertical profile at Henderson. November 20, 1973, 1047 MST.

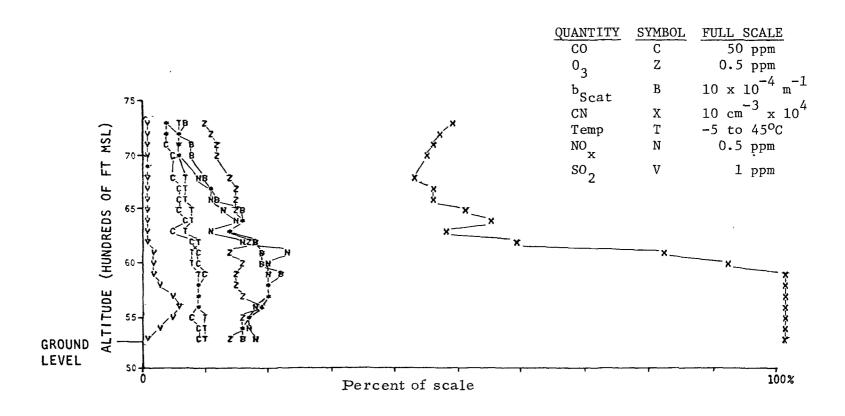


Figure 6. Vertical profile near the EPA trailer. November 20, 1973, 1400 MST.

problem associated with using the inversion level to predict the depth of the mixed layer and thus to some extent the surface concentrations. Using the inversion level in Figure 5 as a guide to mixing depth would lead to an assumed mixing layer height of 6200 to 6400 ft msl or 1000 to 1200 ft above ground level. Using the actual pollutant concentrations as an indicator of mixing layer height leads to an actual mixing depth of only 600 to 800 ft. In Figure 6, no significant inversion is indicated, yet the pollutants are reasonably well-confined to a layer about 2000 ft deep.

November 21 - Pollutant Characteristics in the Urban Plume

November 21 represents the second day of an episode which began during the morning hours of November 20. During the late afternoon and evening of November 20, winds were light and variable and a strong radiation inversion developed. Thus, pollutant levels increased over the city. The morning of November 21 was similar to that shown in Figure 2. By late morning, the wind field had started to shift to an easterly flow, and shortly after noon the wind speed increased abruptly to a strong flow from the east, moving the pollutants up against the foothills to the west of Denver.

Figure 7 is a vertical profile taken at 0925 MST near the EPA trailer site. Figure 8 is another profile taken at the same location at 1242 MST. Figure 7 shows a dense polluted urban plume trapped beneath a strong radiation inversion with clean air above the mixing layer. At this time, photochemical production of ozone within the mixing layer had not yet exceeded the scavenging of ozone by freshly emitted NO or by NO which had accumulated overnight. The ozone level in the mixing layer was thus depressed from the clean air level above.

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate in more detail the character of the urban plume during the morning. The figures show aerosol size distributions obtained at the low point of the spirals shown in Figures 7 and 8, respectively. Both surface and volume distributions are plotted, along with the number distribution.

Whitby and his associates 16,17 have shown that combustion sources generate fresh aerosol in the size range under $0.1~\mu m$ diameter. However, as the aerosol ages and photochemical generation of new aerosol material occurs, the size distribution will shift,

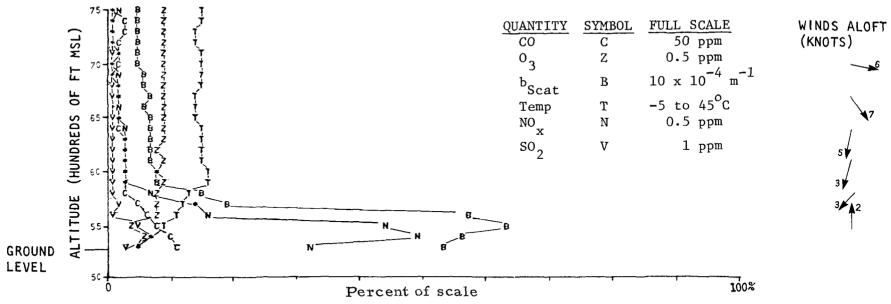


Figure 7. Vertical profile near the EPA trailer. November 21, 1973, 0925 MST.

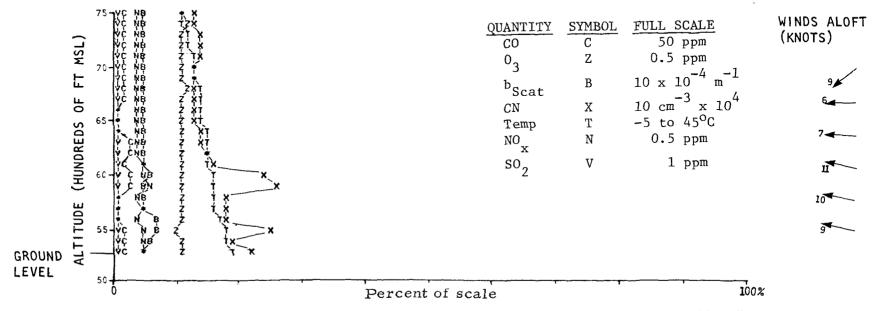


Figure 8. Vertical profile near the EPA trailer. November 21, 1973, 1242 MST.

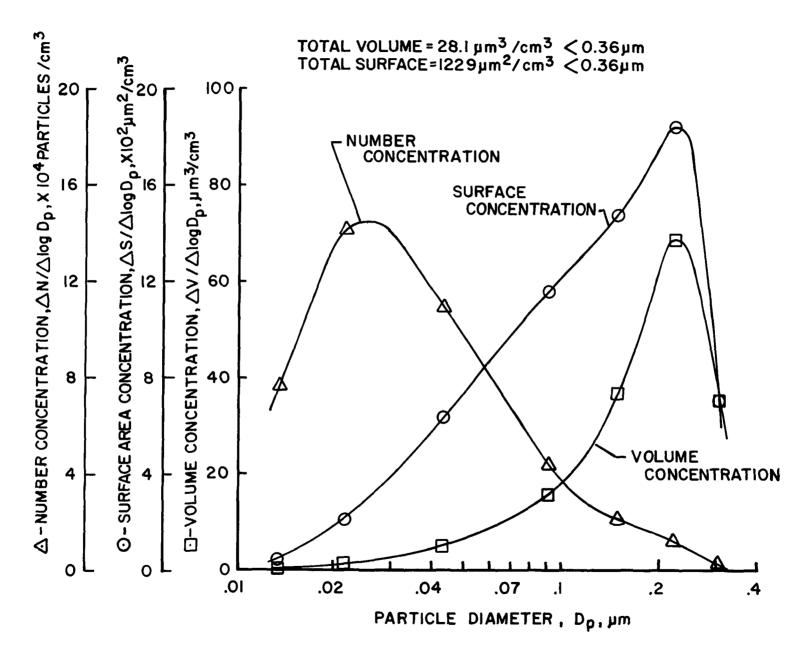


Figure 9. Size distribution of aerosol obtained at lowest point of spiral near EPA trailer (see Figure 7). November 21, 1973, 0925 MST.

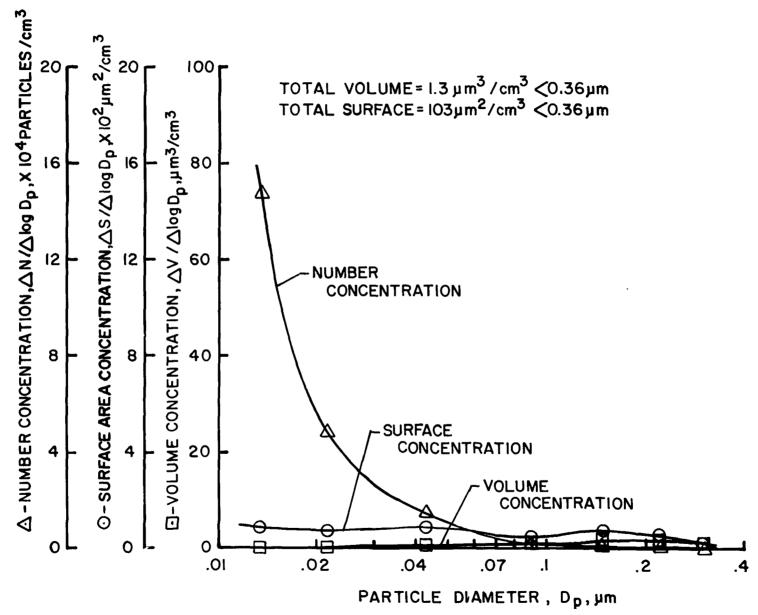


Figure 10. Size distribution of aerosol obtained at lowest point of spiral near EPA trailer (see Figure 8). November 21, 1973, 1242 MST.

and the aerosol will coagulate and accumulate in the 0.1-1 $\mu\,\mathrm{m}$ diameter size range. This process is accelerated if the fresh combustion aerosol is emitted into a background of aged polluted air already containing large amounts of particulates in the 0.1-1 $\mu\,\mathrm{m}$ size range.

The surface distribution shown in Figure 9 includes both a large peak at 0.25 μm diameter (called the "accumulation mode" by Whitby) and a much smaller inflection in the distribution at 0.07 μm diameter. This indicates that the morning urban plume at this location consists of a mixture of well-aged pollutants accumulated overnight plus a small amount of freshly emitted effluents.

By the time the 1242 MST sounding (Figure 8) near the EPA trailer was made, the wind shift mentioned earlier had occurred. Cleaner, rural air had replaced the urban plume existing at this location earlier in the day (0925 MST, see Figure 7). In Figure 8, the ozone level is at a clean air value, other pollutant levels are quite low, and the temperature inversion has disappeared. The surface area distribution shown in Figure 10 indicates a small amount of fresh combustion aerosol from an unidentified source nearby, but no large "accumulation" mode is present.

Figure 11 is a profile taken over Standley Lake at 1134 MST. This profile shows the change in character of the urban plume as it ages. The air in the mixing layer had probably traveled north from Denver and then moved westward with the wind shift. It had thus had a chance to age for a few hours since passing over a concentrated source area. The profile was taken before the abrupt increase in wind speed and an inversion layer is still present. The mixing layer has deepened since the morning sounding due to surface heating, but the plume is still confined within a layer about 1000 feet deep.

Primary pollutants such as CO, SO_2 , and NO_x have remained at relatively high values; but ozone, a secondary pollutant, has now increased above the clean air value, equalling the Federal ambient air standard of 0.08 ppm in places. Figure 12 is a size distribution obtained at the bottom of the spiral shown in Figure 11. A well developed "accumulation" mode is seen with little evidence of fresh combustion aerosol.

Thus, as the urban plume ages in the absence of fresh emissions and in the presence of sunlight, the aerosol size distribution shifts to the "accumulation" mode, the rate of production of

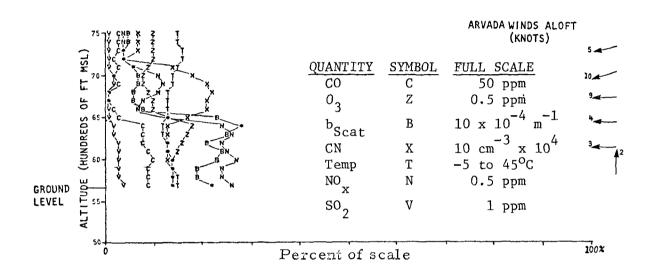


Figure 11. Vertical profile over Standley Lake. November 21, 1973, 1134 MST.

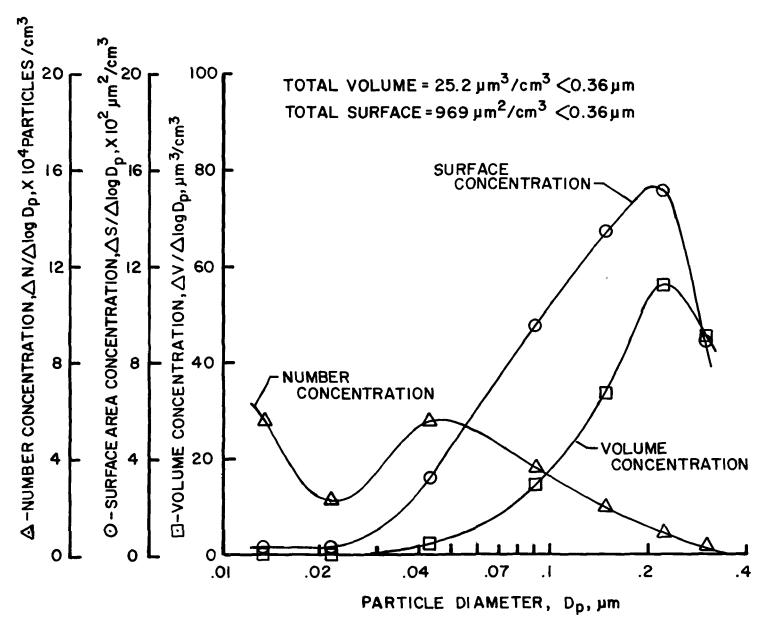


Figure 12. Size distribution of aerosol obtained at lowest point of spiral over Standley Lake (see Figure 11). November 21, 1973, 1134 MST.

ozone surpasses the rate of scavenging, and the ozone level increases. Although it was not measured independently by the aircraft, the EPA van data shows that, as the plume ages, the NO_x shifts from being mostly NO to mostly NO_2 . This is consistent with the increase in the ozone level.

Riehl and Herkhof² in their studies had assumed that aerosol mass was a good indicator of the source strength of the city and that it was a conservative quantity. It is evident from our results that photochemical processes occur in the Denver area, and that the size distribution in the plume changes with time. One must use caution when assuming that aerosol mass or other aerosol parameters are conservative quantities since photochemical production of aerosol is a definite possibility.

November 15 - Urban Plume Structure

During the afternoon and evening of November 14, strong synoptic westerly winds swept the Denver area clean of existing pollutants. The winds continued through the early morning hours (1:00 -5:00 a.m.) of the 15th; however, by 7:00 a.m., the surface winds reported at Stapleton Airport were 210° at 6 knots. Stapleton continued to report southerly winds at less than 10 knots until 11:00 a.m. Although upper level winds were not recorded on the 15th, it is evident that urban emissions were quickly transported from the area during the early morning hours. As synoptic influences lessened, pollutant transport became more dependent on local flow patterns. Thus, the drainage flow that developed after 5:00 a.m. moved a fresh urban pollutant discharge northeast along the Platte River Valley. Shortly after 11:00 a.m., the drainage flow was interrupted as the winds increased and became more easterly, moving the pollutants up against the foothills to the west of Denver.

Figures 13 through 16 show comparisons of vertical soundings and size distribution data at Henderson and near the EPA trailer location. The vertical profile near the EPA trailer at 9:39 a.m. is shown in Figure 13. Two penetrations of the Cherokee power plant plume (6000 and 6400 ft msl) during the sounding are indicated by the increased levels of NO_x and SO₂, with reduced levels of ozone due to scavenging by NO. The urban plume beneath the base of the power plant plume was composed primarily of fresh pollutants. Although some aging has occurred, Figure 15, "A size distribution at the bottom of the profile," shows that about 65 percent of the surface

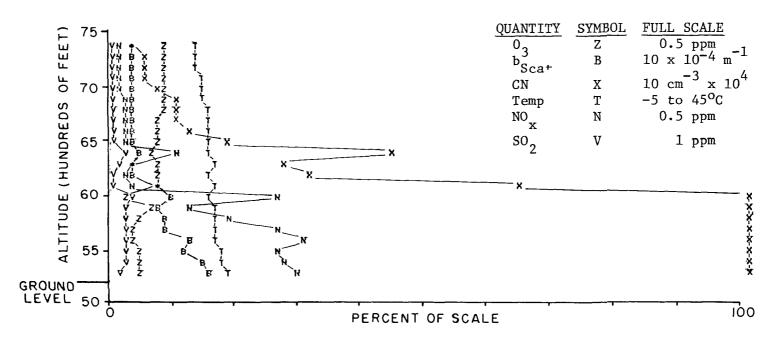


Figure 13. Vertical profile near the EPA trailer. November 15, 1973, 0939 MST.

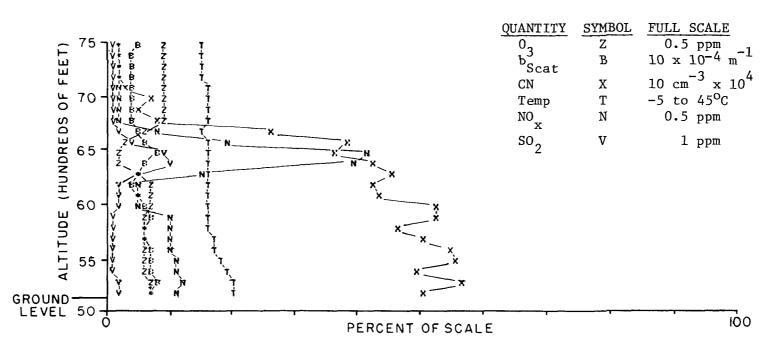


Figure 14. Vertical profile at Henderson. November 15, 1973, 0927 MST.

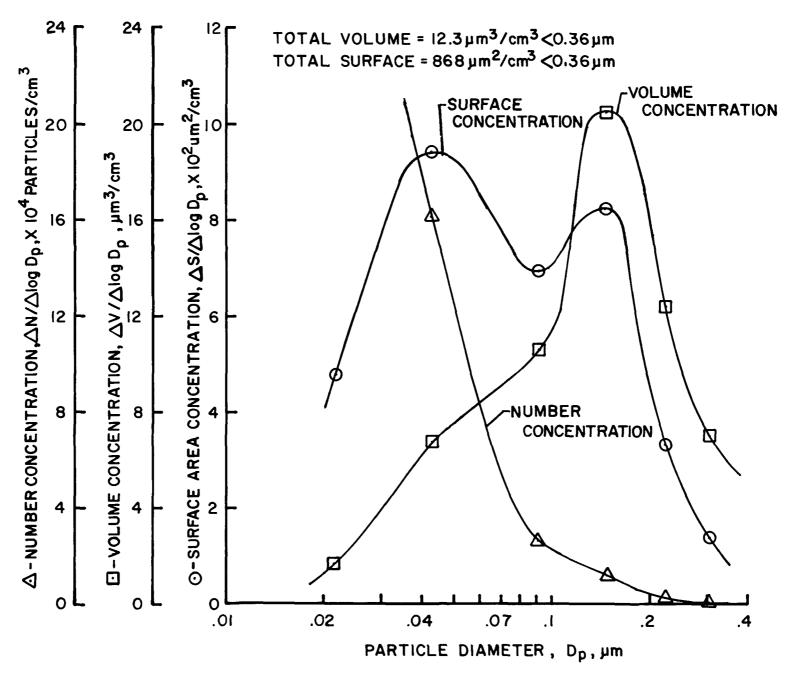


Figure 15. Size distribution of aerosol obtained at lowest point of spiral near EPA trailer (see Figure 13). November 15, 1973, 0939 MST.

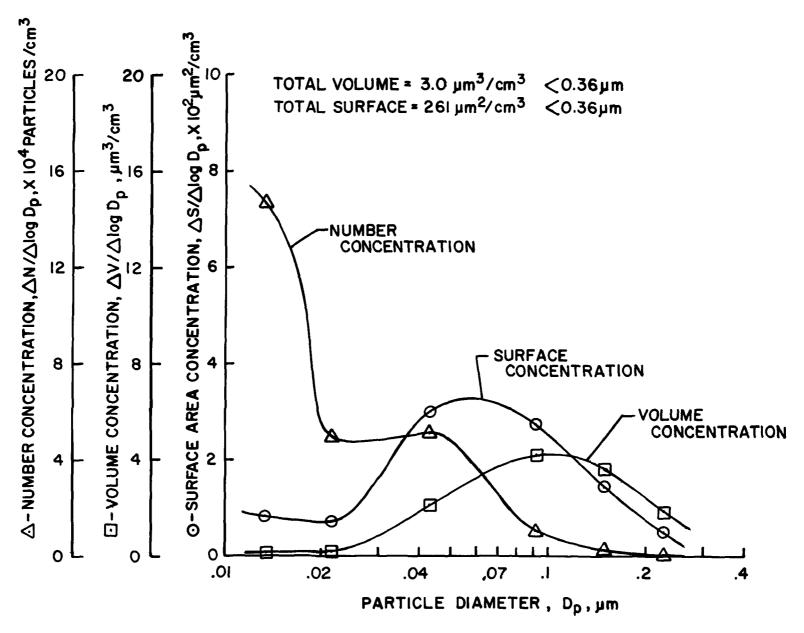


Figure 16. Size distribution of aerosol obtained at lowest point of spiral at Henderson (see Figure 14). November 15, 1973, 0927 MST.

area concentration appears to have been fresh aerosol with a mode at 0.04 μ m. The age of the urban plume is also indicated by the reduced level of ozone within the mixed layer. The depletion is due to the scrubbing action of NO, indicating that much of the measured NO_x is the result of recent emissions. The temperature profile indicated a slightly unstable lapse rate from the surface to 5600 ft msl. From 5600 to 6800 ft msl, the lapse rate was nearly isothermal, and above 6800 ft less stability existed. No significant inversions were recorded during the profile.

The Henderson profile and the size distribution obtained at the low point of the profile are shown in Figures 14 and 16. The power plant plume is above the urban plume and is trapped in an isothermal layer that extends from 5800 to 7100 ft msl. The associated NO_x, O₃, and SO₂ concentrations in the power plant plume indicate that the sounding was made closer to the plume centerline than during the EPA sounding. The strong deficit of ozone implies the presence of fresh NO in the plume.

Integration of NO_x through the mixed layer (surface to 6000 ft msl) shows that the urban pollutants at Henderson are about half of those measured at the EPA trailer location. This reduction is also evident in the aerosol volume and surface distributions for the two sites. At the trailer location, the total volume = 12.3 μ m³/cm³ (0.36 μ m and the total surface = 868 μ m²/cm³ (0.36 μ m, while at Henderson the total volume = 3.0 μ m³/cm³ (0.36 μ m and the total surface = 261 μ m²/cm³ (0.36 μ m. Considering the air mass history, it is reasonable to expect that the leading edge of the morning urban pollutant discharge was just reaching Henderson at the time of the profile. Photographs and visual observations during the flight support the measurements.

Evidence of aging in the urban plume measured during the Henderson profile is apparent. Figure 14 shows that the ozone concentrations have increased while the condensation nuclei values are nearly half of what was measured in the urban plume during the profile near the EPA trailer. The CN concentrations indicate the presence of some fresh pollutants. In Figure 16, the number distribution also indicates the presence of some fresh combustion or photochemical aerosol, but the surface and volume distributions indicate that the aerosol is primarily aged.

The urban plume seen in the Henderson profile is well-mixed up to 5900 ft msl, at which point pollutant concentrations begin to decrease. It is obvious that the power plant plume has not been entrained at this location in the well-mixed urban plume below it. Above 6800 ft msl, the ozone has reached the clean air value of 0.04 ppm.

Figures 17, 18, and 19 show horizontal traverses made by the aircraft along sampling route III (see Figure 1), while Figure 20 is a size distribution obtained during the 6000 ft msl traverse shown in Figure 17. The traverses were made between 8:41 a.m., and 9:08 a.m., prior to the soundings shown in Figures 13 and 14. In Figure 17, the power plant plume near Henderson is easily identified by the high $NO_{\mathbf{x}}$ and $SO_{\mathbf{y}}$ concentrations along with the absence of ozone. The distinct increase in $NO_{\mathbf{x}}$ and scattering coefficient to the west of the power plant plume are indications of a portion of the urban plume. Although not positively identified, the $NO_{\mathbf{x}}$, $SO_{\mathbf{y}}$, scattering coefficient, and ozone to the east of Henderson, as seen in Figures 17, 18, and 19, are most probably due to the power plant plume rather than the urban plume.

The concentrations to the east of Henderson are believed to be associated with the power plant plume because:

- 1. Figure 14 shows that the urban plume was mixed from the surface to 5900 ft msl, but the profile was made nearly 45 minutes after the traverse shown in Figure 17. It is reasonable to expect the mixing depth would increase rather than decrease as surface heating took place. Therefore, the urban plume should have been trapped at 5900 ft msl or lower during the time the traverse was being made;
- 2. The 6500 ft msl traverse shown in Figure 18 again shows the power plant peak, identified by the $NO_{\mathbf{x}}$, SO_{2} , and ozone concentrations, to be located near Henderson. Since the terrain to the east along the sampling path is lower than to the west, and since the plane was above the urban concentrations that were seen to the west during the 6000 ft msl traverse, it is reasonable to assume the plane would also be sampling above the urban plume during the eastern portion of the 6500 ft msl traverse. The same logic applies for the 7000 ft msl traverse shown in Figure 19; and

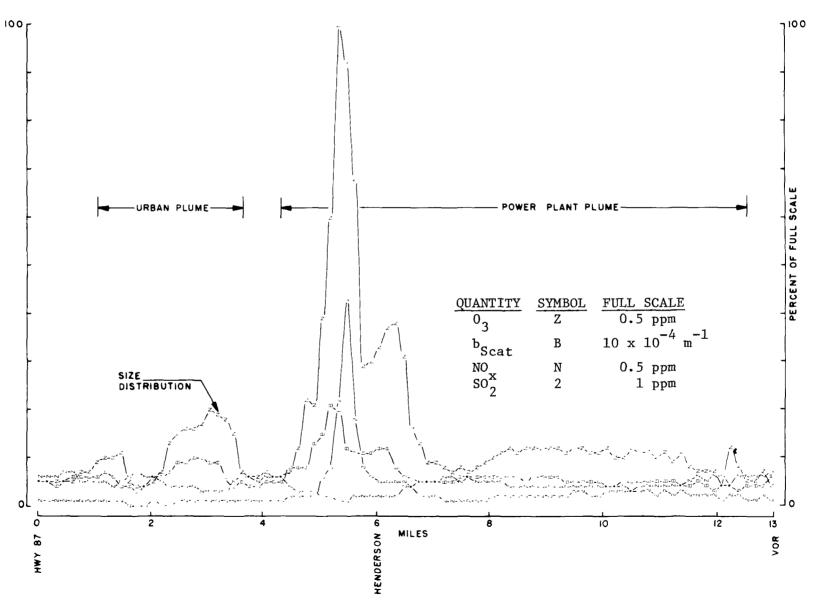


Figure 17. Sampling traverse at 6000 ft msl along sampling route III. November 15, 1973, 0844 MST.

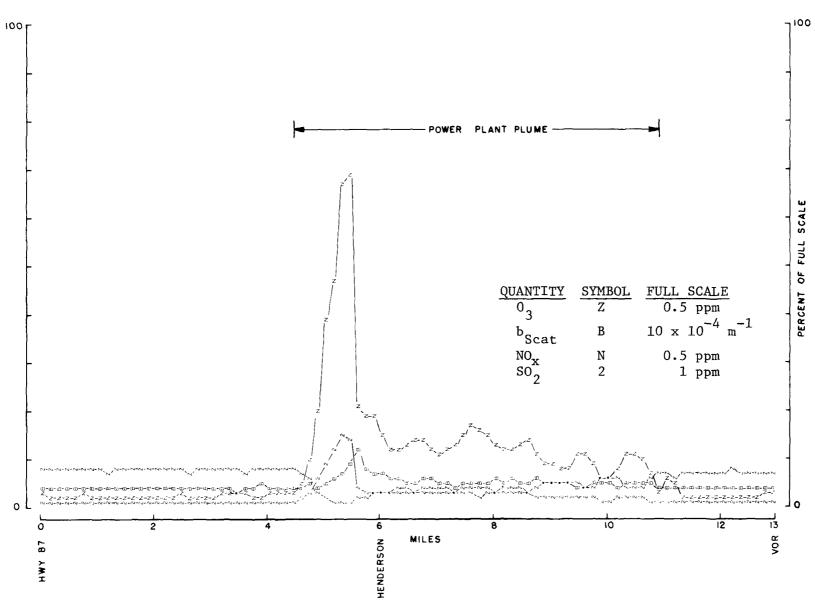


Figure 18. Sampling traverse at 6500 ft msl along sampling route III. November 15, 1973, 0855 MST.

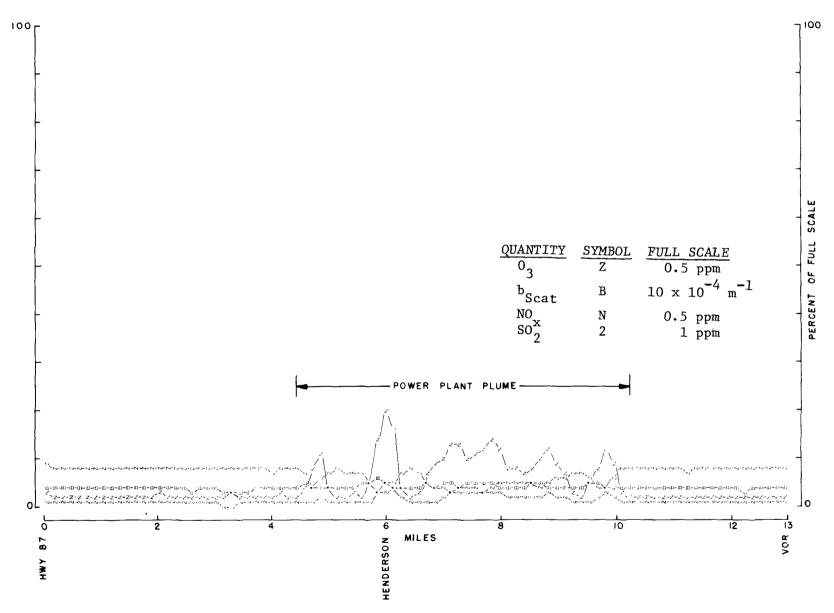


Figure 19. Sampling traverse at 7000 ft msl along sampling route III. November 15, 1973, 0904 MST.

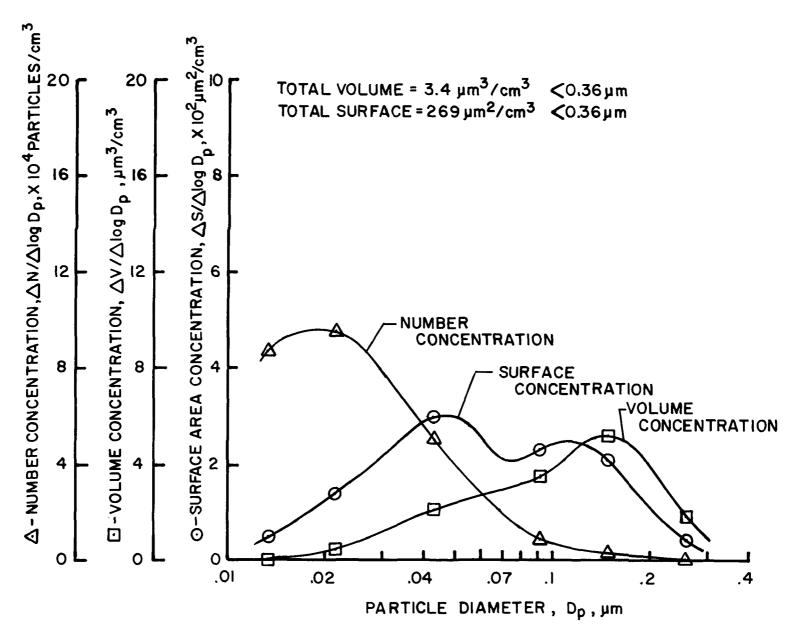


Figure 20. Size distribution of aerosol obtained at 6000 ft msl along sampling route III (see Figure 17). November 15, 1973, 0843 MST.

3. Figure 14 shows that the urban plume could not have been mixed to 7000 ft msl. Therefore, the concentrations encountered east of Henderson in all three traverses could not have been associated with the lower level urban plume.

Although the aircraft was generally above the urban plume during the 6000 ft msl traverse shown in Figure 17, the rising terrain to the west of Henderson was enough of an influence to allow a portion of the urban plume to be sampled between Henderson and Highway 87. The size distribution shown in Figure 20 was taken in the urban plume portion of the 6000 ft msl traverse and the location of the sample is indicated in Figure 17. The distribution shows definite fresh combustion or photochemical aerosol with a surface distribution mode at about 0.05 μ m. Approximately 30 percent of the aerosol volume smaller than 0.36 μ m is either fresh combustion or photochemical aerosol.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Under the conditions measured, Denver was shown to have a well-developed and well-mixed urban plume which varied in thickness from 500 to 2000 feet depending on the stability and the amount of surface heating. The temperature lapse rate, however, was not always a good indicator of mixing depth.
- 2. Large buoyant stationary source plumes generate layers aloft which are ventilated to the surface when the mixing layer deepens. These plumes are characterized by high levels of primary pollutants and a deficit of ozone relative to the surrounding air.
- 3. The chemical and physical characteristics of the urban plume constituents change as the plume ages. In the presence of NO sources, and in the absence of photochemistry, ozone is scavenged; but when sunlight is present, photochemistry is important, and ozone levels in the urban plume can reach or exceed the Federal ambient air standards. Photochemical production of aerosol may also occur in the plume.
- 4. The aerosol size distribution changes shape as the plume ages, and the submicron aerosol accumulates in the 0.1 to 1 μ m diameter size range.

5. The ozone level in clean air outside the urban plume was measured at 0.03 to 0.05 ppm on all flights, while the level in the plume varied from 0.00 to 0.08 ppm depending on the level of photochemical activity and the amount of scavenging by other pollutants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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MEASUREMENTS OF AEROSOL OPTICAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Measurement of aerosol optical properties have been made in Denver and at various rural and urban sites in California and Missouri. Measured particle scattering coefficient has been shown to be highly correlated with particle volume in the 0.1 to 1.0 μ m range of particle diameter. At times a single ionic substance (NaCl at Pt. Reyes, CA, and $\rm H_2SO_4/(NH_4)HSO_4/(NH_4)_2SO_4$ at Tyson, MO) controlled the aerosol optics as a function of relative humidity.

INTRODUCTION

The aerosol is composed of particles that range in size from smaller than 0.01 μm to larger than 10 μm diameter. The particles are of various chemical compositions and each particle can be a mixture of substances or a single substance. The integral optical effect of the aerosol particles is dependent on all of these parameters. Atmospheric optical properties normally considered would include those of interest from a human impact standpoint, i.e., visibility and colored haze, and those of scientific interest, i.e., scattering and absorption extinction coefficients.

Techniques have been developed at the University of Washington for direct measurement of aerosol optical properties. These measured parameters have been compared to other methods of characterizing the aerosol impact such as visibility or particle mass loading.

•

ATMOSPHERIC OPTICS AND VISIBILITY

It is convenient to define several parameters commonly used to describe atmospheric optics.

The extinction coefficient $b_{\mbox{ext}}$ of a real atmosphere defines the change in intensity of light traversing a pathlength Δx by the Beer-Lambert law:

$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = -b_{\text{ext}} \Delta x \tag{1}$$

 b_{ext} is the sum of two terms:

 $b_{Rg}^{}$ Δx is the fraction of incident light scattered into all directions by gas molecules in Δx .

b Δx is the fraction of incident light absorbed by gas molecules ag in $\Delta x.$

Our interest is in $\boldsymbol{b}_{\mbox{\footnotesize{ext}}}$ (particles) which can be broken down as follows:

$$b_{\text{ext}}$$
 (particles) = $b_{\text{ap}} + b_{\text{sp}}$ (2)

where b Δx is the fraction of incident light absorbed by particles in Δx

b Δx is the fraction of incident light scattered into all directions by particles in Δx .

The observer visibility, or visual range, is that distance at which a black object can be just discerned against the horizon. Koschmieder showed that a turbid media, such as urban air, reduces the contrast (ratio of brightness of an object to the horizon brightness, minus one) of distant objects as given by

$$C = C_0 e^{-b} ext \times (Middleton^2)$$
 (3)

where C and C are the contrast relative to the horizon of an object at zero distance and at distance x. A black object has a $\rm C_{0}$ of -1. Experiments have determined that typical observers can detect objects on the horizon with a visual contrast of 0.02 to 0.05. Assuming horizontal homogeneity of aerosol properties and illumination and a 0.02 detectable contrast, the visible range is

$$L_{v} = \frac{3.9}{b_{ext}} \tag{4}$$

For a contrast of 0.05,

$$L_{v} = \frac{3.0}{b_{\text{ext}}} \tag{5}$$

Usually the assumption is made that $b_{ext} = b_{sp}$.

b can be calculated from known or assumed aerosol particle size distribution, concentration and refractive index, as discussed below.

PARTICLE OPTICS

The scattering extinction coefficient due to particles, b, can be calculated if the particle size distribution, number concentration and refractive index are known and the particles are assumed to be homogeneous spheres. None of the above assumptions are usually true but the results of calculations show useful agreement with atmospheric optical measurements. Figure 1 shows calculated b per volume of particle as a function of particle diameter.

The value of b sp is the product of the curve in Figure 1 times the particle volume distribution function. The aerosol particle volume per log radius interval usually is similar to that of Figure 2, bimodal with the two volume modal diameters about 0.6 μm in the 0.1 μm to 1.0 diameter range, as shown in Figure 2. In all the measurements we have made, the particles in the 0.1 to 1.0 decade dominate scattering extinction in the visible spectrum although there clearly are cases in fogs, rain, snow, clouds and dust storms in which large particles influence or dominate visible extinction.

The correlation of b_{Sp} measured with an MRI 1550 nephelometer, and 0.1 to 1.0 μm diameter particle volume, measured using an electrostatic mobility and single particle optical counters from Thermo Systems, was 0.95 at various locations in the Los Angeles basin. These measurements, shown in Figure 3, are from the 1973 State of California Air Resources Board ACHEX³ program.

A correlation of b_{sp} with the supermicrometer volume mode is not expected unless the submicrometer and supermicrometer volume modes happen to be correlated. Thus in this qualitative sense we would not expect to find a particularly good correlation between b_{sp} and measured total mass concentration, for example with the high volume air sampler.

It is somewhat surprising, in view of this, that the measured correlation coefficient between $b_{\rm Sp}$ and total aerosol mass concentration is as high as the observed range between 0.5 and 0.9. While the former value is not impressive nor particularly useful, the latter is sufficiently high to allow inference of mass concentration from $b_{\rm Sp}$. Table 1 summarizes the various published correlations of $b_{\rm Sp}$ and mass. Included in the table are correlation coefficients, r, and regression constants A and B.

SCATTERING COEFFICIENT PER VOLUME

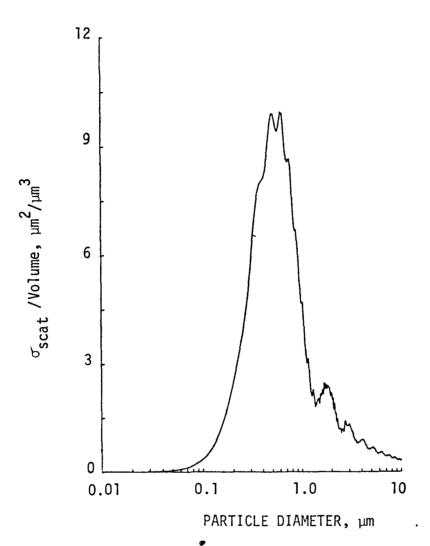
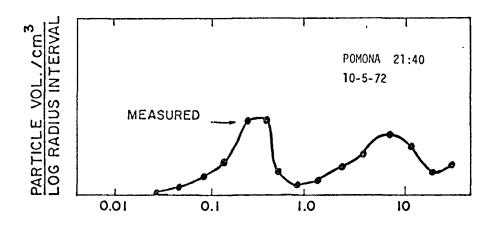


Figure 1. Scattering coefficient per particle divided by particle volume plotted as a function of diameter. The particles are assumed to be spheres of refractive index 1.50 illuminated by 550 nm light.



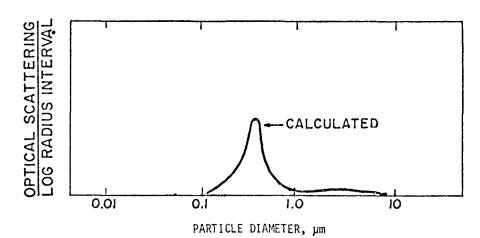


Figure 2. Top: Aerosol particle size distribution measured at Pomona during 1972 State of California Air Resources Board ACHEX program.

Bottom: Calculated optical scattering by particles, b p for the measured size distribution. The particles are assumed to be spheres of refractive index 1.5.

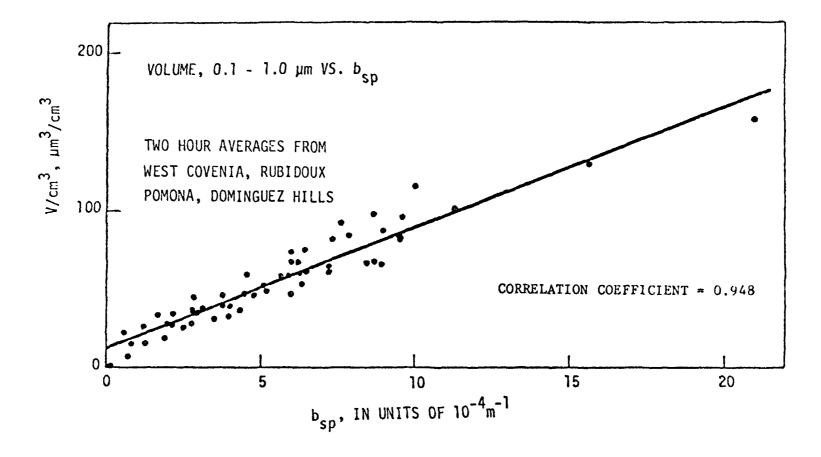


Figure 3. Plot of measured aerosol particle volume including only those of 0.1 to 1.0µm diameter versus measured b. Measurements were part of State of California Air Resources Board ACHEX program.

Data was supplied by Dr. Clark of North American Rockwell.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF LIGHT SCATTERING-FILTERABLE PARTICULATE MASS CONCENTRATION STUDIES

Mass Sampling Method	2.5 cm dia. open face, glass fiber filter			2.5 cm dia. Nuclepore filter			High Volume Air Sample			Glass Fiber filter behind Lippmann-Harris Cyclone		
(Reference)	r	Α	В	r	А	В	r	А	В	r	A	В
Los Angeles (4)	0.83	-0.57	2.4				0.53	-0.09	3.3	0.83	0.33	3.7
Oakland, CA (4)	0.69	-0.40	1,3				0.86	-0.67	2.4	0.79	0.34	3.2
Sacramento, CA (4)	0.95	0.0	2.2				0.93	-0.56	2.8	0.98	0.13	4.4
New York, NY (5)				0.92	-0.33	3.0				; `		
San Jose, CA (5)				0.56	1.5	1.7						
Seattle, WA (5)	0.83	-0.08	3.5				0.73	-0.26	3.6		~-~	
Boston, MA (6)							0.86	0.15	2.0			

The parameters are: r = linear correlation coefficient; A and B defined by $b_{sp}(10^{-4}m^{-1}) = A + 10^{-2}B (\mu g/m^3)$.

The correlation coefficient of 0.9 in New York City must be due to either a correlation between the upper and lower volume (i.e., mass) modes or an absence of the upper mode. The location at the 16th floor of a Manhattan building suggests the latter since it was well removed from sources of wind blown dust and other mechanically produced particles.

In contrast, the low correlation coefficient in San Jose, CA, of 0.6 was obtained at a dusty athletic field, with the air intake at approximately 7 meters above the ground. In this case, the poor correlation was likely due to a large and variable fraction of the aerosol in the supermicrometer mode.

The wavelength dependence of b_{sp} depends almost exclusively on particle size distribution. The results of measurements to date regarding the wavelength dependence fall into two categories. If the wavelength dependence is described by a simple power law:

$$b_{\rm sp} \propto \lambda^{-\alpha}$$
 (6)

where α is an experimentally determined exponent, the two categories are:

- 1. Normal wavelength dependence where 0.5 $\leq \alpha \leq 2$, with a mean value of approximately 1.2.
- 2. Anomalous wavelength dependence where $-1 \leq \alpha < 0$.

The former case results in the attenuation of blue light from a direct beam and its scattering into 4π steradians around the scattering volume. Of course, Rayleigh scattering always occurs simultaneously and has a wavelength dependence that is similar:

$$b_{Rg} \propto \lambda^{-4}$$
 (7)

As a result, blue scattered light (against a dark background) or red transmitted light (from the sun or a bright white object) is no indication by itself of the presence of particles. Whether b_{sp} or b_{Rg} dominates is determined by the amount of particulate matter that is present. In remote, clean marine locations at sea level, Porch et al. showed that $b_{sp} \leq b_{Rg}$ at 500 nm. In continental, low altitude sites, b_{sp} is usually larger than b_{Rg} , so that such hazes can often be assumed to be dominated by b_{sp} . However, clean arctic air intruding or air from aloft subsiding into mid continent cities occasionally produce $b_{sp} < b_{Rg}$. This sort of situation typically arises under post-cold frontal conditions in the midwest and results in unusually high visibility and clear air.

Blue hazes - for example, in mountainous areas - may or may not be due to scattering by particles, depending on viewing conditions (e.g., dark or light background) and the distance from the observer to the background. If the product of $b_{\rm Rg}$ times distance to the background

is much above two, the blue haze has a significant input due to $b_{Rg}.$ On the other hand if the product of b_{sp} times distance is of this magnitude, then the haze is likely to be due to particles. Since $b_{Rg}, 530~\rm{nm} = 0.15~\rm{x}~10^{-4} \rm{m}^{-1}$, if $b_{sp} \sim 0$, mountains should not appear to be behind a haze if they are within 10 km. or so. They will, however, appear hazy if the distance is much more than 100 km. due to the omnipresent scattering by gas molecules. Conversely, if such a distant mountain is not visible at all, $b_{sp} >> b_{Rg}$ and the haze is due to particles.

When viewing bright objects (the sun and moon, sunlit snow-capped peaks and cumulous clouds) hazes with $1 \le \alpha \le 2$ of sufficient optical depth cause the color to be reddened²,⁹. The color thus produced is remarkably similar to that observed through an optically thin layer of NO₂¹⁰ so that the presence of color thus viewed is no proof of the existence of NO₂. To further complicate this issue, Husar¹¹ has shown that light scattered in the backward hemisphere calculated from typical measured size distribution is enriched in the red wavelengths, also causing the haze itself to appear reddened. In forward scatter this same haze appears white. Charlson¹² showed that, in perhaps 20% of the measured cases during August, 1969 in Pasadena, CA, there was enough NO₂ to influence the coloration of white objects viewed through the haze and that in the remaining cases particles dominated the wavelength dependence of total extinction (bext).

MOLECULAR COMPOSITION

The particle interaction with water, biological effects and complex refractive index depend on the molecular composition. Therefore, it is important that the composition of various aerosol systems be classified, particularly insofar as this determines the imaginary part of the refractive index and hygroscopicity. Unfortunately, this is an area in which so far very little work has been done. Rasmussen 13 suggested that organic materials (terpenes) are a major source of atmospheric particles, but did not quantify the work adequately for application to optics. The reaction products of SO_2 with water and ammonia have been shown to play an important part in urban and rural aerosols by Junge 14 although he did not attempt to relate quantitatively the composition with optical effects. We have preliminary data suggesting that continental aerosol optics is often dominated by $\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{SO}_4$ and the products of its neutralization with NH $_3$ 15,16.

The molecular nature of individual particles is a function of the source and removal mechanisms for these particles. The most important observable effect of composition on particle optics is the relationship of \mathbf{b}_{Sp} and relative humidity.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY EFFECTS

The humidity effects in aerosol optics fall into three categories:

RH < 100%: particles between and above water cloud

(including high RH hazes);

RH > 100%: unactivated particles in water clouds and fog;

RH > 100%: activated cloud droplets.

Our efforts have been limited to the first case and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Since a large fraction of submicrometer particles are hygroscopic or deliquescent $^{14-18}$ the size distribution of an atmospheric aerosol and hence its optical or climatological properties, depend largely on relative humidities, even at RH < 50%.

First, light scattering always increases with humidity, although for relatively hygrophobic systems the increase may be very slight up to extremely high RH. While for most aerosols, such as $\rm H_2SO_4$ droplets the curve increases monotonically, definite inflection points due to deliquescent salts are seen at some locations indicating the dominance by rather pure inorganic substances such as $\rm (NH_4)_2SO_4$ or sea salt $\rm (NaCl)_{15,16,19}$.

The evolution of a distribution of droplets under conditions of changing, subsaturation RH modifies the optical interactions between radiation and particles, thus changing the temperature of the environment of the particles and hence in turn the relative humidity. This complex chain of events cannot be satisfactorily modelled until the parameters which go into the models (dependence of particle growth on chemistry, optical properties of saturated and supersaturated droplets, etc.) and the basic physical principles of the component processes are understood.

A system has been designed and operated by this laboratory that (over a period of about 120 seconds) sweeps the relative humidity of air containing aerosol particles from 30% to 95%. Changes in particle diameter are detected as changes in the scattering coefficient of the aerosol particles 15,16,19.

In the midcontinent region 30 km southwest of St. Louis, this system detected $\rm H_2SO_4/(NH_4)HSO_4/(NH_4)_2SO_4$ as dominate materials in the 0.1 to 1 μm decade of aerosol size. Injection of sub ppm concentrations of NH₃ converted the $\rm b_{sp}(RH)$ response characteristic of $\rm H_2SO_4$ to that of $\rm (NH_4)_2SO_4$. The $\rm (NH_4)_2SO_4$ is detected by comparing the value of relative humidity at the deliquescence point for the unknown sample with that of laboratory-generated $\rm (NH_4)_2SO_4$ aerosol. 98% of the time

either $\rm H_2SO_4$ or (NH₄) $_2SO_4$ was the dominant substance in terms of optical effect 15 , 16 .

TECHNIQUES FOR MEASUREMENTS OF RELEVANT OPTICAL PROPERTIES

In the past several years our efforts have been focused on design and testing of methods to measure aerosol optical properties that directly determine aerosol radiative interactions. Methods for measurement of these relevant integral aerosol optical properties, namely, $b_{\rm sp}$, $b_{\rm bp}$, $b_{\rm sp}$ (RH), and $b_{\rm ap}$, are described in the following sections.

bsp

Consider a small volume of thickness dx illuminated by a parallel beam of wavelength λ and intensity $I_{o}, \lambda.$ For unpolarized light, the intensity of light scattered into solid angle $d\Omega$ at scattering angle θ is

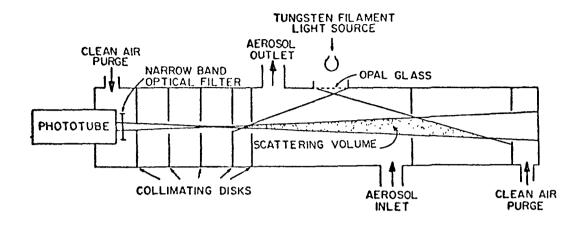
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}I_{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} (\Theta) \, \mathrm{d} = I_{0,\lambda} \beta_{\lambda}(\Theta) \, \mathrm{d} x \tag{8}$$

A visibility meter using the operator's eye as a detector was devised by Buettell and Brewer²0 that geometrically performs the integration of $\beta_\lambda(\Theta)$ over solid angle to measure b_{sp},λ^1 . Ahlquist and Charlson²¹ increased the original instrument sensitivity by using a photomultiplier tube to detect scattered light from a xenon flash lamp. Ahlquist et al.²² improved the sensitivity, stability and dynamic range by substituting an incandescent lamp for the xenon flash lamp and detecting the scattered light using digital photon counting techniques. This instrument, called an integrating nephelometer, is shown in Figure 4. Modern versions of Buettell and Brewer's device have sufficient sensitivity to be calibrated in an absolute sense with b_{Rg} , the scattering coefficient of particle-free gases such as He, CO2, CCl2F2.

The geometric errors of the instrument have been studied by Middleton 1 , Ensor and Waggoner 23 , Heintzenberg and Quenzel 24 , and Rabinoff and Herman 25 and are estimated to be 10% or less for the aerosol particle size distributions normally found in the atmosphere.

The modern instrument is alternately filled with ambient and particle-free air and the difference in scattered light intensity is proportional to the scattering extinction coefficient due to aerosol particles, b_{sp}. The measured values of b_{sp} in the atmosphere range from $10^{-7} \mathrm{m}^{-1}$ at Mauna Loa Observatory to $3 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{m}^{-1}$ in polluted Los Angeles (0.007 to 150 times the Rayleigh scattering coefficient at 530 nm).

The integrating nephelometer has become an accepted instrument for measurement of aerosol scattering extinction. A series of patents have been issued to the University of Washington based on the designs of the



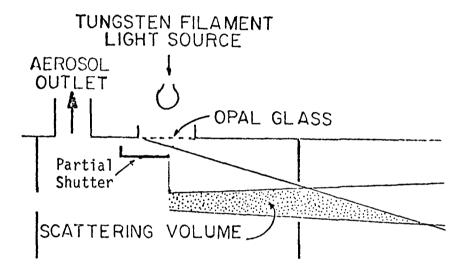


Figure 4. Diagram of nephelometer with enlarged view of the partial shutter. Without the shutter, the instrument integrates the particle scattering coefficient over \sim 7° to 170° to measure b . With the shutter in place, the instrument integrates over \sim 90° to 170° to measure b bsp.

authors of this report covering various aspects of the nephelometer. Several hundred instruments have been produced and are in regular use for both research and monitoring. High sensitivity, multiwavelength instruments have been purchased by Institute für Meteorologie, Mainz, Germany, Air Force Cambridge Research Lab and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

The draft version of Wolume I of the ACHEX final report from Rockwell International to the Air Resources Board, State of California, recommends the integrating nephelometer for both long-term monitoring and short-term surveillance of aerosol properties.

b bsp

An optically thin aerosol layer over a dark surface increases the albedo by scattering incident radiation backwards into space. The albedo per unit thickness of an aerosol layer illuminated by a zenith sun can be determined by integrating the aerosol volume scattering function over the backward hemisphere of scattering angle. A partial shutter, shown in Figure 4, can change the angle of integration of the nephelometer so that the scattered light intensity is proportional to the backward hemisphere scattering extinction coefficient $b_{\rm bsp}$ due to aerosol particles. $b_{\rm bsp}$ normally is in the range 0.1 to 0.2 times the aerosol scattering extinction coefficient $b_{\rm sp}$.

b ap

The two aerosol parameters needed in simple radiative climatic models are the particle backward hemisphere scattering coefficient, $b_{\rm bsp}$, and the particle absorption extinction coefficient, $b_{\rm ap}$. There are a number of ways of measuring $b_{\rm ap}$, and none is entirely satisfactory.

Long path extinction cannot be used because b_{ap} is $10^{-4}m^{-1}$ to $10^{-8}m^{-1}$ or smaller. Various techniques based on inverting angular scattering information have been used by Eiden²⁶ and Grames et al., etc., but these methods require precise knowledge of the aerosol size distribution, and contain errors of unknown size and magnitude, since the scattering by irregular particles is calculated using Mie formulae for spheres. The absorption coefficient of collected aerosol samples can be estimated with low precision from measurement of the transmission of KBr pellets containing dispersed aerosol²⁸. Lindberg and Laude²⁹ measured aerosol absorption by measuring the decrease of diffuse reflectance of a white powder when a small amount of aerosol is dispersed in it.

All of the above methods, in our opinion, are poorly suited for measurements in background locations. Measurement of the angular dependence of the aerosol volume scattering function is difficult when molecular scattering dominates. The methods of Volz and Lindberg

require collecting an aerosol sample over several days, scraping the sample off the collecting surface and dispersing the sample in another media. Any treatment of the sample that alters the aerosol size distribution will alter the optical absorption coefficient 30 , 31 . A different technique for measurement of b_{ap} has been developed in our laboratory that we believe is superior to those described above.

Atmospheric aerosol is collected by passing ambient air through a Nuclepore filter. The filter consists of a 10 μm thick film of polycarbonate plastic with 0.4 μm holes etched through it. The holes are etched along damage tracks from highly ionizing particles and are round and perpendicular to the surface of the film. Individual particles with a mean separation of several diameters are collected on the surface of the filter. The filter and the particles are placed in an optical system that illuminates the particles and the filter with a parallel beam of, in this case, green light and collects both direct transmitted and forward scattered light. The extinction or change in transmission between a clean filter and the filter plus aerosol is assumed to be the same as absorption by the same aerosol dispersed in a long column of air. Knowing the volume of air passed through the filter during collection of the aerosol, one can calculate the optical absorption coefficient due to particles, $b_{\rm ap}$.

This method has been checked for accuracy using laboratory aerosols of known (including zero) absorption coefficient and is described by Lin et al. $^{\rm 32}$. The disadvantages of the method center on errors introduced by sample alteration that may take place during collection, but the sample alteration is probably much less than in the techniques of Volz and Lindberg. The sample collection is simple and only requires 10 to 20 $\mu g/cm^2$ of aerosol on the filter.

ATMOSPHERIC MEASUREMENTS AND DATA

b_{sp} and Visibility

As discussed in Section II, Koschmieder $^{\rm l}$ related ${\rm b_{ext}}$ to the distance at which a black object is just visible when viewed against the horizon sky. The distance of visibility is given by

$$L_{V} = \frac{3.9}{b_{\text{ext}}} \qquad \text{(Middleton}^2\text{)}$$

assuming aerosol homogeneity, uniform illumination and a 0.02 detectable contrast. Commonly it is assumed that $b_{\rm ext}$ = $b_{\rm scat}$, i.e., $b_{\rm abs}$ = 0. Measurements of $b_{\rm scat}$ and observer visibility show good agreement with the formula above.

Horwath and Noll 33 conducted a study in Seattle between total light scattering, $b_{
m scat}$ measured with an integrating nephelometer, and prevailing visibility observed by two separate people. Their results

were in good agreement with the theoretical expression of Koschmieder when only data for RH < 65% RH were included. Apparently the location of the nephelometer in a heated room caused reduced RH in the light scattering measurements. In the cases where RH < 65%, the correlation between $b_{\rm scat}$ and prevailing visibility was 0.89 and 0.91, respectively with a coefficient in the Koschmieder expression of 3.5 \pm 0.36 and 3.2 \pm 0.25, respectively. This can be compared with the theoretical value of 3.9, indicating a slightly lower prevailing visibility than meteorological range. Since no ideal black targets were used (only trees, buildings, etc.), these would have caused just such a deviation.

Samuels et al.⁴ conducted the most extensive tests to date of the relationship of prevailing visibility to light scattering and various mass concentration measures as discussed earlier.

They conclude that $b_{\rm SP}$ as measured with the integrating nephelometer is a good predictor of prevailing visibility and that the regression analysis is in agreement with Koschmieder's theory. These workers noted that there was a smaller observed prevailing visibility than that predicted from theory and $b_{\rm SP}$ measurement, which they suggested was due to non-ideal black visibility targets.

MEASUREMENTS OF SCATTERING PARAMETERS

Under support from the Environmental Protection Agency, National Science Foundation, and the California Air Resources Board, we have measured various aerosol scattering parameters in urban and rural locations in California, Colorado and Missouri. In all locations the incoming air was heated $5^{\rm O}$ to $20^{\rm OC}$ above ambient to lower relative humidity of the sample. The measured parameters were:

 $\frac{b_{sp}}{m}$ - Scattering extinction coefficient of particles at 530 nm. (Rayleigh at 530 nm = 0.15 x 10^{-4} m⁻¹)

 $\underline{\alpha}$ - Wavelength dependence of b parameterized as

$$b_{sp} = K\lambda^{-\alpha} \tag{10}$$

Two values of α were computed from Red-Green $b_{\rm sp}$ and Blue-Green $b_{\rm sp}$. Red is 640 nm. Blue is 430 nm. Green is 530 nm.

Scat. ratio - Ratio of half sphere back scatter to b_{sp} from particles at 530 nm.

The sites were:

<u>Richmond</u> - Northeast corner of San Francisco Bay in vicinity of petro chemical plants.

<u>Point Reyes</u> - Coast Guard station on cliff 150 meters above the sea surface, 50 km NW of San Francisco.

Fresno - Central valley of California, urban agricultural site.

Hunter Liggett - Rural California site 20 km inland from ocean.

Local elevation 400 m. Local vegetation consisted of dry grass and sparce trees.

Cal. Tec. - Site on campus in Pasadena in Los Angeles basin.

<u>Pomona</u> - Site at county fairgrounds in inland area of Los Angeles basin.

Washington Univ. - Campus site located in residential area of St. Louis, MO.

Tyson - Rural area 25 km WSW of St. Louis.

St. Louis Univ. - Campus site in industrial St. Louis.

Henderson - Site 10 km NE of Denver.

Trout Farm - Site 8 km N of Denver.

Table 2 lists the measured values at each site. For each measurement parameter, the range of that parameter containing 63% of the data is specified. For $b_{\rm sp}$, the units are $10^{-4} {\rm m}^{-1}$ and the range low to high contains 63% of data.

bap Measurements

Using the technique described in Section VI, C, measurements were made of b_{ap} at two locations NE of Denver and three sites near St. Louis during Fall of 1973. The measured values of the ratio of absorption to extinction are presented in Figure 5. In Denver, the absorption to extinction ratio is very high, indicating that the aerosol heats and stabilizes the lower atmosphere. At the three Missouri sites the measured values are as one would expect – the rural area (Tyson) has a less absorbing aerosol than the industrial site (St. Louis University). Only the industrial MO site had absorption comparable to that measured outside Denver.

The probable chemical species that produces the absorption is graphitic carbon. Without chemical analysis for this material it is only possible to speculate about the nature of Denver's very absorbing aerosol. The absorption could result from:

- high graphitic carbon content.
- (2) large concentrations of graphitic carbon particles smaller than 0.1 $\mu\text{m}\text{.}$

TABLE 2. LISTING OF MEAN AND VARIATION INCLUDING 63% OF MEASUREMENTS FOR FOUR SCATTERING PARAMETERS IN 11 LOCATIONS

Location	b _{sp} (530nm) (Units	b _{sp} low of 10 ⁻²	b _{sp} high		αBG	Scat. Ratio	Start Mo./Day/Hr.Yı	End r.
Richmond	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.8+0.9	1.2+1		8/7/17/72	8/12/15/72
Point Reyes	0.12	0.04	0.4	0.25+1.0			8/15/11/72	8/25/6/72
Fresno	1.0	0.3	1.9°	1.0+0.4	1.7 <u>+</u> 0.5	18+5%	8/29/9/72	9/8/14/72
Hunter Liggett	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.4+0.8	1.6 <u>+</u> 0.6		9/12/9/72	9/15/10/72
Cal. Tec.	1.5	8.0	3.0	1.5 <u>+</u> 0.4	1.5+0.3	20+8%	9/20/10/72	10/2/8/72
Pomona	1.8	0.6	6.0	1.3 <u>+</u> 0.4	1.3+0.7	16+8%	10/4/11/72	10/31/15/72
Wash. Univ.	1.58	1.12	2.24	1.47 <u>+</u> 0.4	1.00+0.4	11+1%	8/25/2/73	8/31/9/73
Tyson	0.63	0.28	1.41	1.80+0.4	1.25+0.5	14+4%	9/3/19/73	9/27/12/73
St. Louis Univ.	0.71	0.40	1.25	1.85+0.3	1.25+0.3	14+2%	9/27/20/73	10/4/15/73
Henderson	0.31	0.08	1.25	1.65+0.8	1.15+0.6	17+8%	11/10//73	11/14//73
Trout Farm	0.56	0.22	1.58	1.75+0.7	1.30 <u>+</u> 0.5	18+6%	11/15/10/73	11/23/11/73

The parameters and sites are discussed in the text. Note that in all locations the sample air was heated 5° to 20° above ambient temperature.

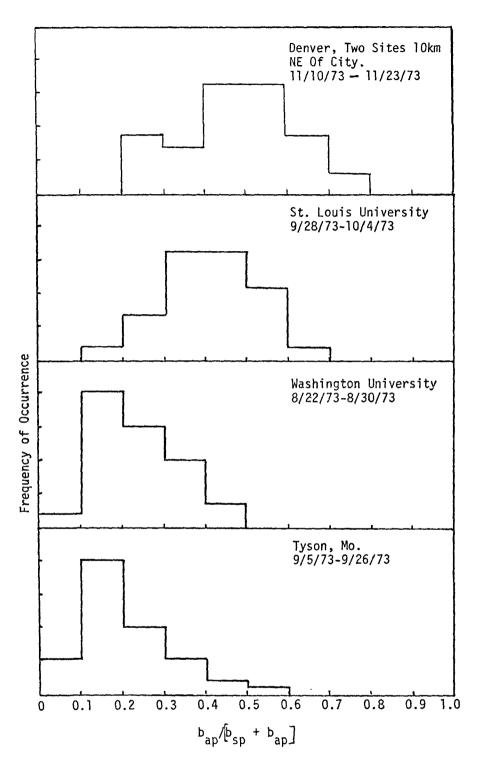


Figure 5. Ratio of absorption to extinction by particles. Data shown is from Fairground and Trout Farm sites NE of Denver and three sites near St Louis, Mo.

(3) lack of (NH₄)₂SO₄ as a major component of Denver aerosol when compared to that found in rural Missouri.

The ratio of absorption to filterable particulate mass can be used to estimate an imaginary refractive index for the aerosol if a size distribution and chemical uniformity are assumed. We believe the particles are not uniform chemically and prefer to report $b_{\rm sp}$ rather than n_2 . With this warning, the average aerosol $b_{\rm ap}$ at Denver was 0.35 x $10^{-4} \rm m^{-1}$. The imaginary refractive index, n_2 , given the stated assumptions was 0.035.

CONCLUSIONS

Comparisons can be made between our measurements at Denver and other locations. Deliquescent salts were not detected in the aerosol at Denver and the $b_{\rm sp}$ (RH) curves were at times quite hygrophobic. The aerosol is less water soluble in Denver than at other sites.

The aerosol had somewhat higher backscatter to $b_{\rm sp}$ ratio and much higher $b_{\rm ap}/b_{\rm ext}$ than values of the same parameter at other locations. Both measurements could be explained by a shift of the small particle mode to smaller particles. The absorbing character of Denver aerosol may enhance the brown or yellow color of distant white objects viewed through the urban plume.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHARACTERIZATION OF DENVER AIR QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The GM Atmospheric Research Laboratory (ARL) monitored ambient air quality at the General Motors Vehicle Emission Laboratory in Denver from November 4 through December 14, 1973. The site was about 6 km north of downtown Denver in the industrialized South Platte River Valley—an area that lies in the trajectory of the urban plume and the "Brown Cloud."

Average concentrations of SO_2 and CO measured during the investigation were low, (as compared to federal standards), at 0.006 and 2.3 ppm, respectively, while the NO_2 average was relatively high at 0.07 ppm. There were several severe pollution episodes where concentrations rose well above these average values. These episodes were the result of long-lasting, low-level inversions which trapped Denver's urban and industrial plumes in the South Platte River Valley northeast of the city. The resulting brown haze had a variable composition—as indicated by the relative amounts of individual hydrocarbons—ranging from rich in auto exhaust to poor in auto exhaust and high in pollutants from stationary sources.

INTRODUCTION

Due to its particular topography and meteorology, Denver has unique air pollution problems which are only partially understood. During late fall, the Denver metropolitan area is subjected to frequent atmospheric inversions which prevent dispersion of airborne pollutants, forming a

haze over the north end of the city. In this visual phenomenon, known locally as the Brown Cloud, has been the subject of several recent studies attempting to determine its composition and cause. In 1971, EPA (and others) conducted a preliminary investigation to identify the sources of Denver aerosol. This proved inconclusive, and a second study was planned.

The ARL went to Denver in November, 1973 to study the chemical composition of the gaseous pollution. Sampling was conducted near the center of the polluted industrial area in a site immediately removed from any large source. November, the month with the most severe air pollution, was also chosen by EPA and the Denver Research Institute for the Denver Air Pollution Characterization Study, a larger and more comprehensive program than the study conducted in 1971.

FIELD SAMPLING

The ARL was parked in the lot behind the GM Vehicle Emission Laboratory in Denver, about 6 km northeast of the downtown area. Figure 1 is a map of the area. The closest building was 15 m east of the ARL and only about 8 m high. There were no buildings over 10 m high within 0.5 km. The north side of Denver, chosen because of the prevailing SSW winds, is heavily industrial. Within 3 km of the ARL were located: 3 freeways, a power plant, oil refineries, and a sewage disposal plant. Nearly all of the major pollutant sources lie in the South Platte River Valley, about 22 km from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

The sampling period, November 4 through December 14, corresponds with the season of Denver's most severe air pollution episodes. November is the month with the lowest average dispersion index and highest percentage of low-level inversions. Consequently, it is also the season with the highest concentrations of particulates and other pollutants. The first several weeks of the period were chosen by EPA and local authorities for the Denver Air Pollution Characterization Study (DAPCS), with which we cooperated.

Tables 1 and 2 list the variables measured in Denver and indicate the methods used. A general description of the instruments and procedures used on the ARL can be found elsewhere.²

RESULTS

The continuous monitors were scanned once every minute and the voltages recorded on magnetic tape. Voltages were averaged over five-minute periods and then calibrated. Wind direction and speed were averaged vectorially. Hourly averages, derived from the calibrated five-minute points, are presented in Appendix A. To be listed, an hourly value was required to include at least six five-minute averages. Table

3 lists a summary of these data. Figures 2, 3, and 4 are log-normal plots showing the frequency distributions of various pollutants for the six-week sampling period.

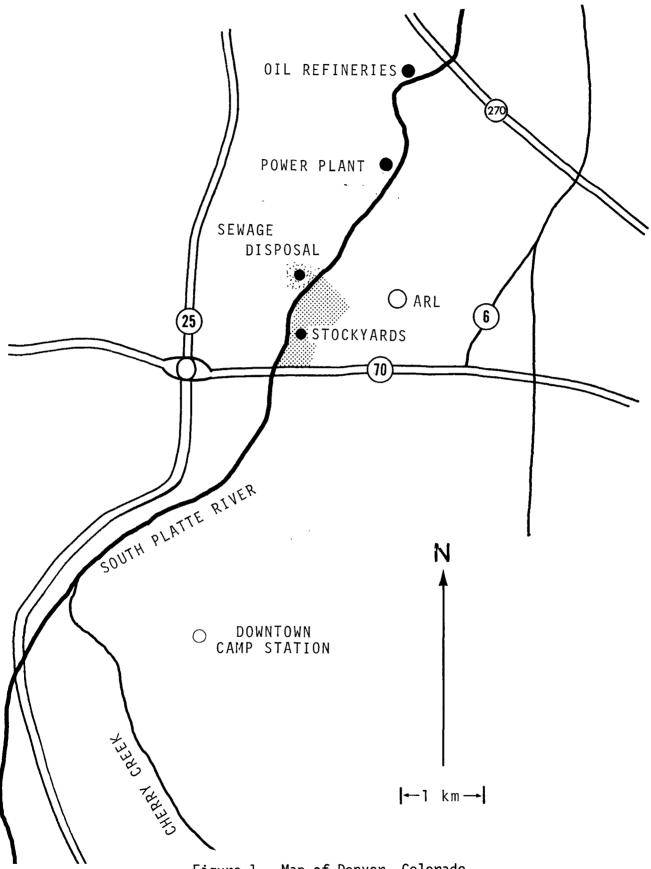


Figure 1. Map of Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 1. CONTINUOUS DATA

<u>Parameter</u> <u>Method</u>

Wind Direction (Vector) Derived from 1-min. points averaged vectorially

Wind Speed (Vector Derived from 1-min. points averaged vectorially

Wind Speed (Scalar) Scalar average of speed

Wind Sigma Analog computer

Temperature Pt resistance thermometer

Dew Point Dew Cell
Ultraviolet Radiometer

Rain Bucket

Ozone Chemiluminescent

Oxidant Mast

 NO_2 Saltzman

 ${
m NO}_2$ Chemiluminescent ${
m NO}_{
m w}$ Chemiluminescent Chemiluminescent

Visibility (b_{scat}) Integrating nephelometer

THC Flame ionization detector (FID)

CH₄ FID gas chromatograph
CO FID gas chromatograph
Nondispersive infrared

THC FID

 ${
m SO}_2$ Flame photometric

Temperature

Humidity Monitored inside the ARL

Barometric Pressure

TABLE 2. HOURLY CHROMATOGRAPHIC DATA

Ethane

2,2,3-Trimethylbutane

Ethylene

Cyclohexane

Acetylene

Benzene

Propane

2-Methylhexane

Propylene

3-Methylhexane

Freon 12

1-Heptene

Isobutane

n-Heptane

n-Butane

Methylcyclohexane

1-Butene

2,2,3- and 2,3,3-Trimethylpentane

Freon 22

1,3,4-Trimethylpentane

Isobutylene

Toluene

2-Butene

1-Methylcyclohexene

1,3-Butadiene

2,2,5-Trimethylhexane

Isopentane

n-Octane

1-Pentene

Ethylbenzene

n-Pentane

m- and p-Xylene

2-Pentene

o-Xylene

2-Methylbutane

n-Nonane

2,2-Dimethylbutane

n-Propylbenzene

2-Methyl-1-Pentene

sec-Butylbenzene

Cyclopentane

n-Decane

2-Methylpentane

n-Undecane

3-Methylpentane

n-Dodecane

1-Hexene

n-Hexane

2-Hexene

TABLE 3. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOURLY AVERAGE DATA

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Units</u>	No. of HoursAverage	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Wind speed	m/s	854	2.5	0.3	11.9
Temperature	° C	854	3	-11	21
Dew Point	°C	854	-7	-17	6
Relative humidity	percent	854	50	13	100
Ultraviolet	mJ/cm ² -s	854	0.26	0.00	1.67
CO*	ppm	586	2.3	0.00	16.4
Total HC*					
	ppmC	586	3.7	1.9	12.4
CH ₄	ppm	586	1.7	0.8	10.4
Non-CH ₄ HC*	ppmC	586	2.0	0.0	8.2
NO	ppm	780	0.14	0.00	1.27
NO2**	ppm	780	0.07	0.00	0.47
$NO_{\mathbf{x}}$	ppm	780	0.22	0.00	1.48
so ₂	ppm	687	0.006	0.000	0.066
03	ppm	624	0.01	0.00	0.09
Oxidant***	ppm	850	0.01	0.00	0.12
Aerosol b _{scat} +	$10^{-4} \mathrm{m}^{-1}$	823	1.5	0.14	11.24

^{*}measured using a gas chromatograph with FID

^{**}measured using chemiluminescence by difference (NO $_{\rm X}$ - NO)

^{***}uncorrected for NO_X interference +local visual distance, km = $47/b_{scat}$

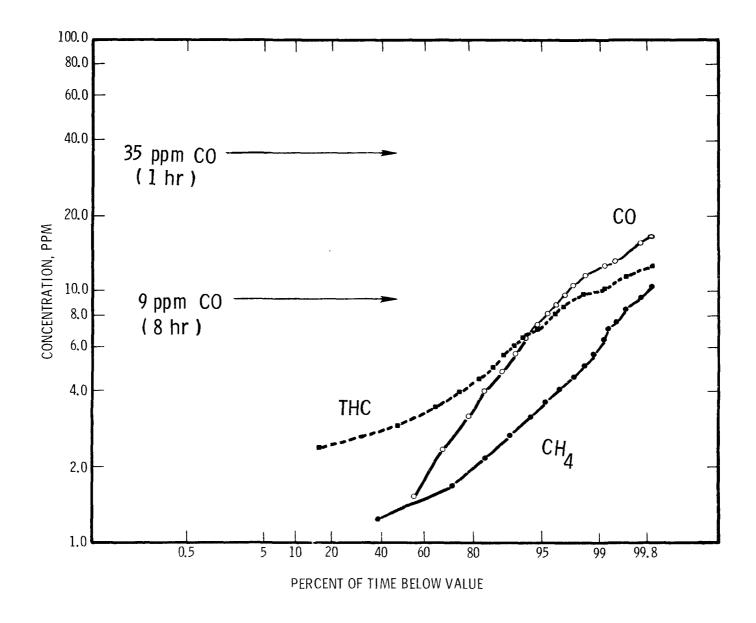


Figure 2. Log-Normal Frequency Distributions of CO, THC, and CH_4 .

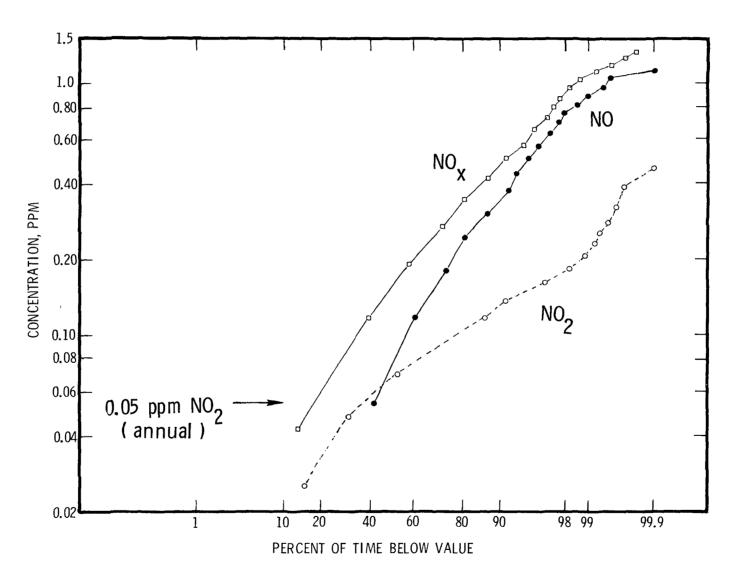


Figure 3. Log-Normal Frequency Distributions of NO_{X} , NO, and NO_{2} .

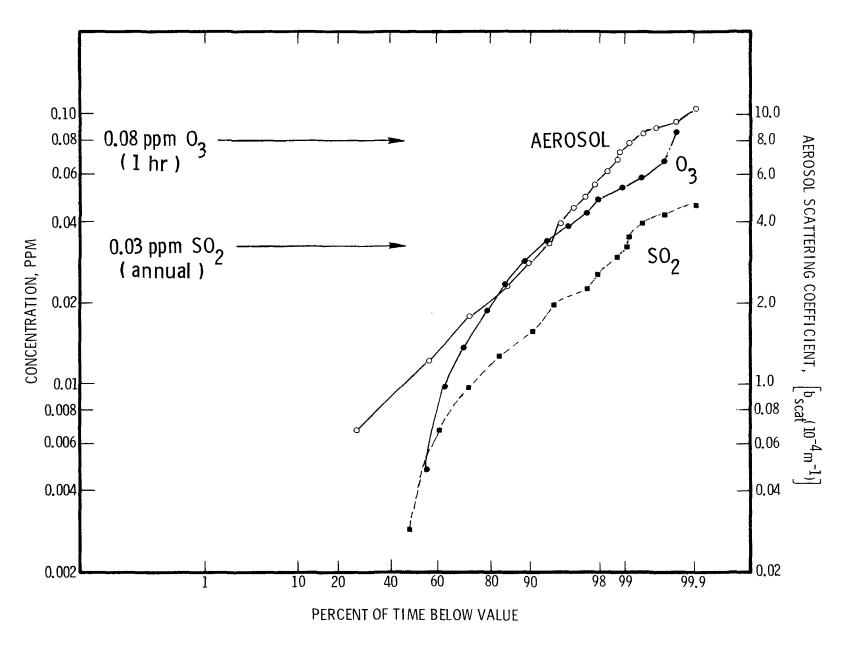


Figure 4. Log-Normal Frequency Distributions of $\mathbf{0_3}$, Aerosol, and $\mathbf{S0_2}$.

The individual hydrocarbon data from the gas chromatograph are presented in Appendix B. Under normal operating conditions, one run was made every hour. The values listed are based on the response of a flame ionization detector which is linear with concentration for any particular hydrocarbon at ambient levels. The response to different compounds, however, may deviate slightly from the linear multiple of carbon atoms. An average response factor based on "peak area" has been used here. A statistical summary of the most common hydrocarbons is presented in Table 4.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Meteorology

During the sampling period, several fronts passed through Denver, creating a variety of weather conditions typical of the season. There was very little rain and some snow. Temperatures ranged from -11°C to 21°C, relative humidity from 12% to near 100%. Average temperature and humidity were 3.3°C and 50%, respectively. The maximum hourly ultraviolet dosage was 6 J/cm², and the average daily dosage was 23 J/cm². As expected, these values are considerably lower than 10 J/cm² and 40 J/cm²--the maximum hourly and average daily UV dosage measured in the Los Angeles Basin during September and August of the same year (due to Denver's lattitude, greater cloud cover, and the later timeperiod).

Winds were moderate, averaging 2.5 m/s. Half of the time the speed was below 2 m/s and 90 percent of the time it was less than 5 m/s. Prevailing wind patterns were remarkably consistent over the sampling period, comparing well with historical data. Figure 5 shows the average diurnal variation of wind speed and three roses depicting the distributions of directions (based on the five-minute vector wind direc-Typically, winds were low (1.5 - 2.5 m/s) and from the SSW in the morning, while afternoon winds increased to over 3 m/s and blew from the NNE (or NW during unstable periods). By 2000, winds again were low and out of the SSW. The ARL data compares well with the data reported for the same period by Crow for the DAPCS.⁵ Pollution episodes are characterized by early morning inversions which often burn off around 1100; this occurs about three-fourths of the time during this season. On the few days of severe episodes, the inversion may not be broken all day. Above the mixed layer are various inversion layers where there is no verticle mixing. These result in polluted layers at heights of from 100 m to 500 m.

Comparison with Standards

Any sampling period lasting only six weeks cannot be considered representative of all a city's pollution problems. For example, ozone is mostly a problem during the summer, and the Federal standard of 0.08 ppm was barely exceeded on two afternoons at the ARL. (A recently published EPA report states that for 1972 this standard was exceeded on

Table 4. Statistical Summary of Hydrocarbon Data*

ras it q. <u>bear</u>	(ppbC)						
Hydrocarbon	<u>Average</u>	99th Percentile	Maximum				
Ethane	69	447	638				
Ethylene	,53	304	508				
Acetylene	59 .	344	530				
Propane	95	785	924				
Propylene	25	146	243				
Isobutane	58	55 7	857				
n-Butane	123	685	9 7 9				
Isopentane	111	600	999				
n-Pentane	68	586	781				
2-Methylpentane	53	424	652				
3-Methylpentane	37	254	509				
n-Hexane	55	321	535				
2,2,3-Trimethylbutane	32	218	485				
Cyclohexane	17	164	54 7				
Benzene	18	116	178				
2-Methylhexane	34	198	441				
3-Methylhexane	38	2 40	481				
1-Heptene	20	135	301				
n-Heptane	33	210	420				
Methylcyclohexane	28	177	272				
Toluene	64	338	520				
1-Methylcyclohexane	23	120	239				
n-Octane	22	153	766				
Ethylbenzene	15	80	115				
m- and p-Xylene	47	2 60	372				
o-Xylene	24	142	571				
n-Nonane	19	116	334				
sec-Butylbenzene	30	167	419				
n-Decane	22	146	209				
n-Undecane	. 14	84	120				

*Based on > 500 points for each compound.
Compounds listed are the 30 with the highest average concentrations.
Minimum concentrations for all are less than 1 ppbC.

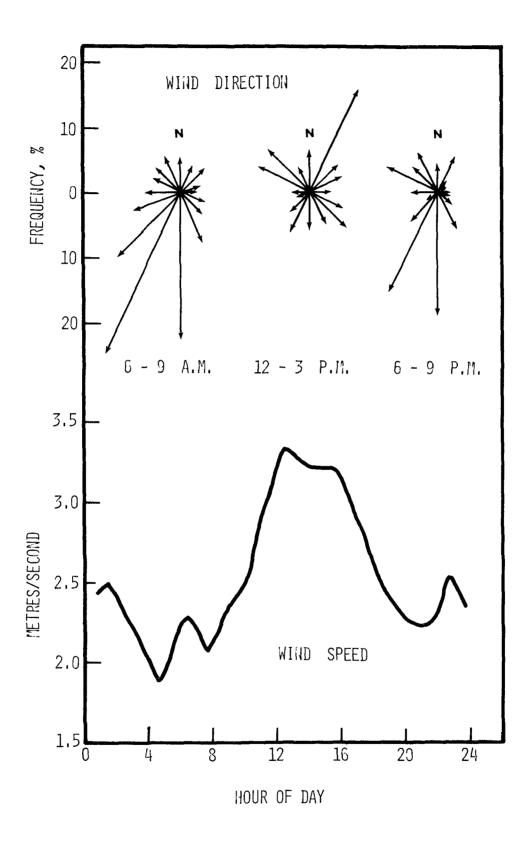


Figure 5. Average Diurnal Variations in Wind.

over 40 days as measured at the CAMP station--mostly in late summer.) The nonmethane hydrocarbon standard of 0.24 ppm (6-9 a.m. average) was exceeded daily--as it is in nearly all metropolitan areas. The NO_2 standard of 0.05 ppm is an annual average and should be compared to the 0.07 ppm average from the ARL data only with the consideration that NO_2 is usually highest during this period. The Federal standards for SO_2 were not exceeded.

It must be emphasized that all pollutant measurements are dependent upon location and instrumentation. CO concentrations measured by the CAMP station in downtown Denver, for example, were consistently higher than those recorded by the ARL, while the reverse was often the case for NO2. The CO values listed in Table 3 are from the most sensitive and reliable method (flame ionization) which was not available (due to lack of H2) on November 29 and 30 when a low inversion caused elevated CO levels. The less sensitive nondispersive infrared was operable and gave an average CO concentration of 19 ppm for the 8 hours from 1900 to 0300, exceeding the 9 ppm standard.

Pollutant Patterns

Many primary pollutants exhibited a typical bimodal diurnal variation, as shown in Figures 6 and 7. NO and hydrocarbons first peaked between 0700 and 0800 while the first CO peak was shortly after 0800. Night peaks were around 2000 and were about the same concentrations as the morning peaks. The minima occurred near 1300 for these primary pollutants. (Historical data from downtown Denver show a similar bimodal distribution for CO and traffic density, both of which peak first between 0700 and 0800 and again at 1600 to 1700) Another primary pollutant, SO₂, was always low (<0.03 ppm, 99 percent of the time) and seemed to vary more randomly.

As shown in Figure 8, ozone levels were low to moderate with an afternoon peak averaging just under 0.03 ppm between 1300 and 1400. Except for early morning values (before 03 levels could build up), the diurnal averages for 03 and NO seemed to vary inversely. This was also true for short-term, (10 min.) variations of the two. In fact, the diurnal variations for THC, CO, and NO were all similar, with minima occuring near 1300 while 03, ultraviolet, temperature, and wind speed showed inverted patterns, all with maxima at 1300. Aerosol seemed to correspond with the primary pollutants—the average visibility was greatest at the time of maximum average ozone.

Wind roses, depicting average pollutant concentrations subset by wind direction, are plotted in Figure 9. Average concentrations for most pollutants were greatest with winds from downtown Denver (and especially from the direction of the intersection of highways 70 and 25), but this can be interpreted in several ways since this is also the direction of drainage winds during inversions. In fact, Figure 5 shows that these are the prevailing winds at the times of the average diurnal peaks for these pollutants.

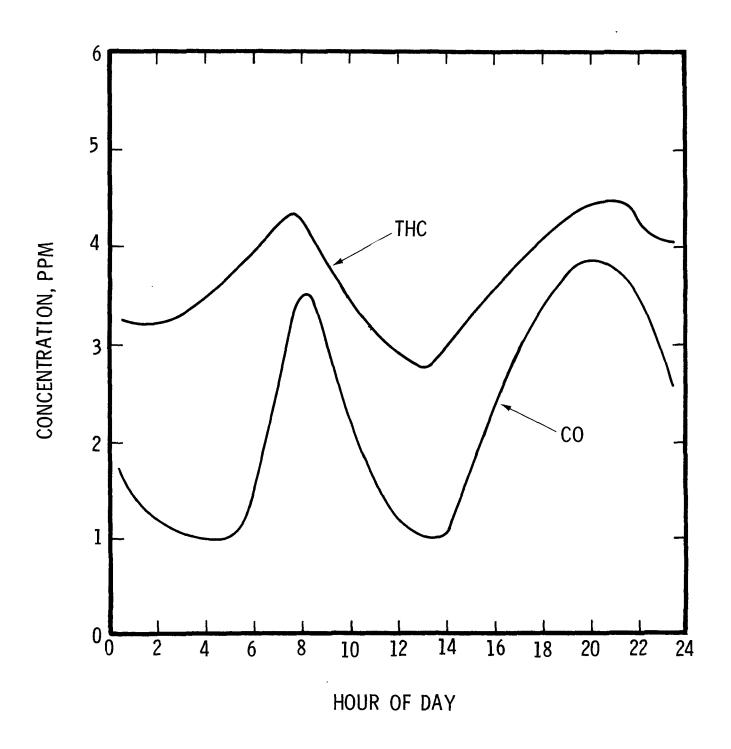


Figure 6. Average Diurnal Variations of THC and CO.

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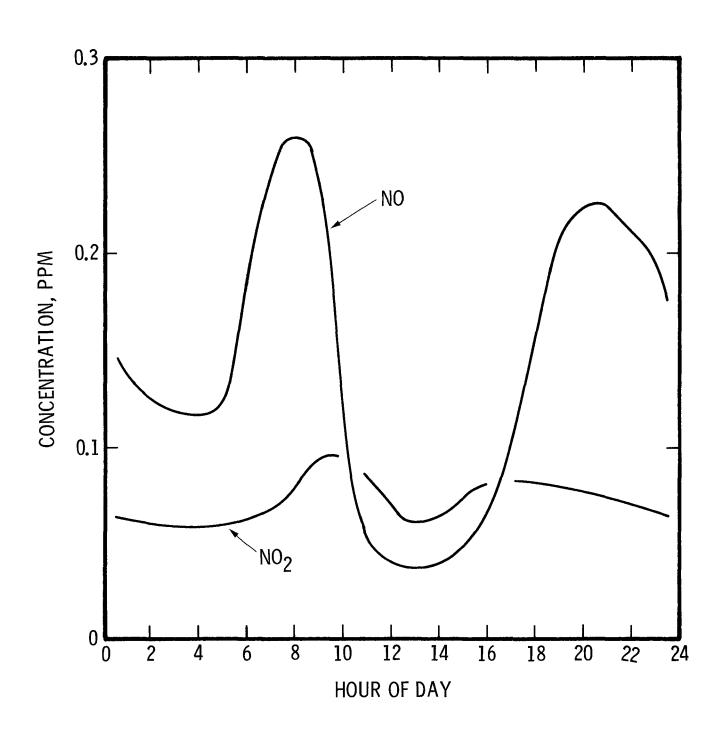


Figure 7. Average Diurnal Variations of NO and ${\rm NO_2}$.

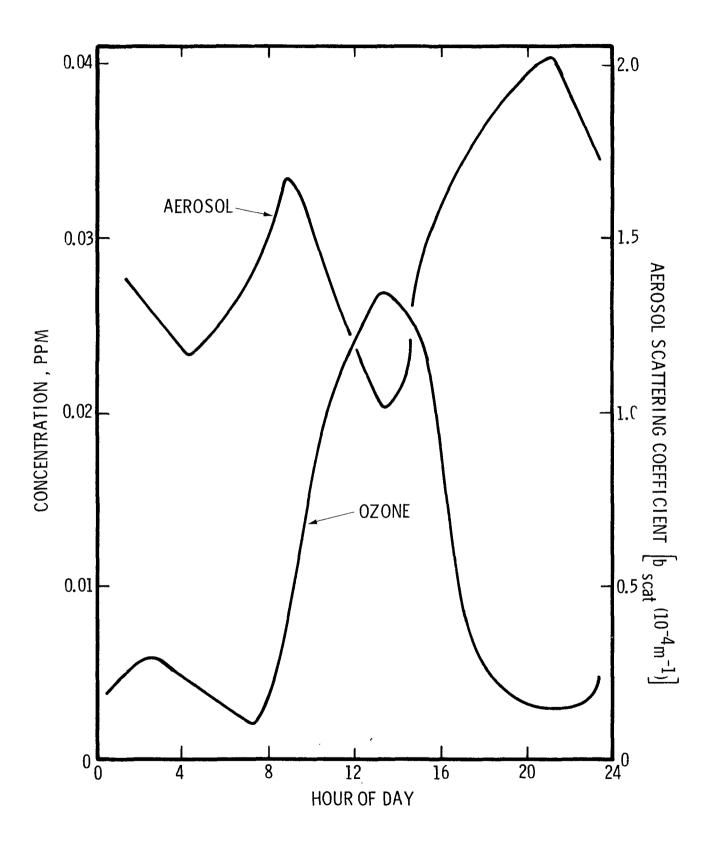


Figure 8. Average Diurnal Variations of Aerosol and 0_3

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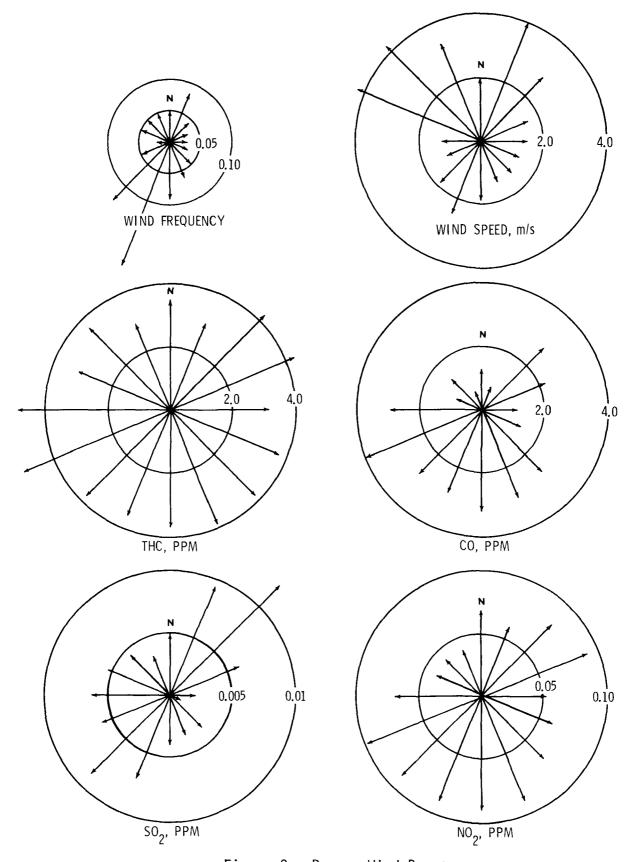


Figure 9. Denver Wind Roses.

Individual hydrocarbon data can be useful for characterizing an air mass and its pollution sources. While many of the more common hydrocarbon pollutants are emitted from a variety of sources, some may be considered representative of specific sources. For example, natural gas is mostly methane with small amounts of ethane and propane. Auto exhaust composition can vary greatly, but mainly consists of methane, ethylene, acetylene, propylene, toluene, and C_4-C_8 paraffins. There may also be a small amount of ethane and traces of propane. Other major sources of atmospheric hydrocarbons include vented vapors from gasoline stations and oil refineries. Pollutants that are emitted from the same source(s) would be expected to correlate well. Table 5 lists correlation coefficients for 9 common hydrocarbons. As expected, compounds such as the methylpentanes and methylhexanes (which are all found in gasoline) correlate very well (0.91-0.96) while acetylene (mainly from auto exhaust) and propane (not in auto exhaust) do not correlate well (0.35). With the exception of propane, all of the hydrocarbons listed in Table 5 are often found in auto exhaust, and their cross-correlations are all high. The heavier compounds (C_6-C_8) are also found in gasoline, and they correlate better with each other than with either ethylene or acetylene. Since the single major source of acetylene in urban atmospheres is auto exhaust, it is often considered a good tracer for exhaust.

Comparisons with Other Cities

The average concentrations for many pollutants were comparable to those found in other large cities. SO_2 values were very low--similar to Los Angeles and about one-fourth those measured in New York City (the ARL monitored in each city during its worst season). The CO values were also low, averaging only 2 ppm, as compared to 5 ppm in West Covina and 7 ppm in New York. Average values for THC (3.7 ppm) and NO_x (0.22 ppm) were found to be very similar in all three cities. The average visibility in Denver (33 km) was better than in New York City (25 km) and much better than in West Covina (17 km).

"Brown Cloud" Episodes

Denver's major air pollution problem centers around the Brown Cloud that settles over the city's northeast sector during severe inversions. The cloud was sometimes seen to slowly travel down and then back up the river valley with the prevailing winds: NNE in the morning, then occasionally returning in the afternoon. One of several episodes encountered during this period in which this reversal was very noticeable occurred on December 1, and several parameters are plotted in Figure 10. Morning winds were low and from the south-southwest. Pollutant levels were relatively high, and the Brown Cloud could be seen over north Denver. By late morning, however, winds increased and the cloud blew by, leaving clean, clear air over the city even though the brown haze could be seen to persist for hours downriver. At 1420, the wind abruptly shifted 180° to NNE and increased in speed. The dew point jumped 8°C, and the temperature (which had been at its maximum for the six-week period) began to fall rapidly. Within minutes the cloud was seen to return and

TABLE 5. CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR VARIOUS HYDROCARBONS

Correlation coefficients x 100 -- Based on 477 runs

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ethylene								
2	Acetylene	95							
3	Propane	35	36						
4	2-Methylpentane	76	74	61					
5	3-Methylpentane	7 0	68	63	93				
6	2-Methylhexane	81	7 9	51	93	92			
7	3-Methylhexane	72	71	53	92	91	96		
8	Toluene	79	79	39	77	72	80	76	
9	O-Xylene	82	80	35	80	7 9	89	84	7 9

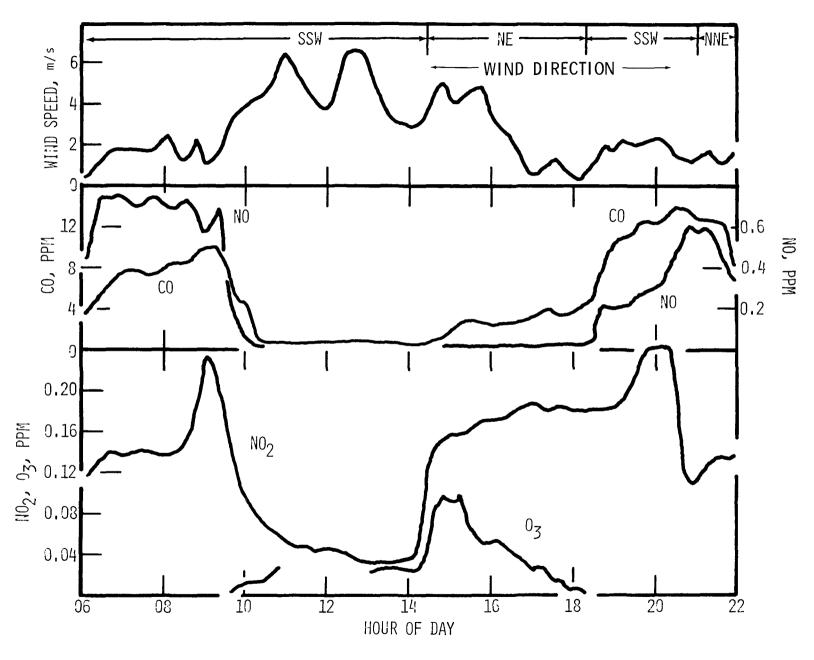


Figure 10. 'Brown Cloud' Episode of December 1, 1973.

pollutant levels jumped even higher than morning values, but with a somewhat different composition. Total hydrocarbon levels were essentially the same, while the CO concentration was reduced by more than 75 percent. There were high concentrations of 03 and NO2, but very low levels of NO as expected in an aged and photochemically reacted air mass. The change in hydrocarbon composition, however, cannot be explained simply by aging. The afternoon air mass showed a large increase in nonexhaust alkanes, as seen by the propane/acetylene and butane/acetylene ratios listed in Table 6. The 9 percent decrease in the ethylene/acetylene ratio, if significant, may reflect some photochemical activity (as indicated by the high concentrations of ozone); but photochemistry alone cannot account for the very large increases in the ratios of propane and butane to acetylene. As shown in Table 6, the visibility was poor and the THC (rich in alkanes), was high. But the low concentrations of both CO and acetylene imply that only a small percentage of the pollutants in the air mass can be attributed to auto exhaust -- a percentage supported by the low concentration of CO.

At 1820, the wind again reversed direction and blew from the SSW. ${\rm NO}_2$ and aerosol concentrations continued high while CO and NO increased; all peaked around 2000 (coinciding with the typical evening peak). Hydrocarbon compositions also showed an increase in exhaust-related pollutants, as expected from the change in wind direction.

Another episode with reduced visibility occurred on the morning of November 21, when the Brown Cloud could be seen over the ARL. At 0925, about half of the total hydrocarbons could be assigned to auto exhaust as indicated in Table 6. By 1025, the levels of CO and acetylene fell, while THC rose from the large input of nonexhaust hydrocarbons. The nephelometer peaked at 1025 with 5.2 km, the lowest visibility for this episode. As seen in Table 6, for this time the ratios of propane and butane to acetylene had increased several times over those for the previous hour and the exhaust fraction was reduced to 21 percent of the total. By 1125, the cloud was beginning to blow west and all pollutant levels started to fall.

The episode of December 1 may be considered as the end of a three-day episode in which pollutant levels started to build up on the night of November 28. As indicated earlier, CO concentrations were very high during the period, but lack of hydrogen prevented measurements of hydrocarbons until noon on November 30. Table 6 lists data taken at 1245, 1345, and 1445. During these three hours, concentrations of exhaust-related hydrocarbons decreased while those of nonexhaust hydrocarbons increased and the total remained remarkably constant at 7 ppmC. By 1445, auto exhaust could account for only about 4 percent of the 7.2 ppmC of total hydrocarbons.

Composition of the "Brown Cloud"

The chief cause of haze and reduced visibility is usually light scattering by aerosols in the 0.1-lµm-size range. 13 Particulates were

TABLE 6. COMPOSITION OF "BROWN CLOUD" FOR THREE EPISODES

	<u>Time</u>	Visibility (km)	THC*	<u>CO*</u> (ppm)	Ethylene/ Acetylene (Vol.)	Propane/ Acetylene (Vol.)	n-Butane/ Acetylene (Vol.)	Acetylene x 20/ THC (apx. % auto exhaust)**
	0845	9	8.3	9.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	57
Dec. 1	1545	6	8.1	2.3	0.9	13.7	5.9	11
	1945	5	10.4	11.8	1.0	2.2	1.3	42
	0925	8	6.5	5.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	48
Nov. 21	1025	5	10.6	4.7	1.1	5.1	4.9	21
	1125	9	3.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	44
	1245	12	7.1	2.4	0.8	1.8	3.1	24
Nov. 30	1345	18	7.0	1.5	0.8	3.8	2.1	9
	1445	27	7.2	1.4	0.9	10.5	6.0	4

^{*} from Beckman 6800 gas chromatograph **based on vol. % C₂H₂ in exhaust of about 10%.

not measured by the ARL in Denver, but some data are available from sampling conducted by several groups during both the 1971 and 1973 studies. 12 Using a variety of analytical techniques (including visual and X-ray microscopy and optical emission spectroscopy) on samples from both studies, it was concluded that particulate loadings are moderately high but only about 20 percent anthropogenic. Of special interest, both toxicologically and aesthetically, are submicron particles. The MRI aircraft study in 1973 indicated that fresh combustion particulates (< 0.1 μ m) are found in the inversion layer in fresh plumes high in NO. 9 As the plume "ages," NO is oxidized to NO2, O3 builds up, and particles are formed in the 0.1 to 1.0 μ m light-scattering range. Particles in this size range correlate well with nephelometer data and with local visibility. 13 Ruud and Williams 11 analyzed the back-up filter for November 16, 1973 and attributed 57 percent of the fine particles to auto emissions, 8 percent fly ash, and about 33 percent soil and minerals.

Draftz and Durham 10 analyzed five days of data from November, 1971. Each day's total loads exceeded the 75 $\mu g/m^3$ annual geometric mean standard, but none approached the 24-hour standard of 260 $\mu g/m^3$. They concluded that more than 25 percent of the fine-sized particulates were lead salts from auto exhaust. They reported that total lead concentrations on five membrane filters varied from 1.7 to 4.9 $\mu g/m^3$. This corresponds to about 3 to 8 $\mu g/m^3$ of the salts which, alone, would be expected to give nearly unlimited visibility (45 km). $^{13-14}$ The analytical techniques employed did not quantitatively measure (or, in some cases, even indicate) most organic and nonmetallic aerosols (such as sulfates which may be much more abundant than lead). The elements they identified alone accounted for about one-fourth of the total mass. By calculating the mass of the most common compounds in which those elements are found (as indicated in the text), one can account for about half of the total mass.

This figure (50 percent) can be compared with the results reported by Willeke and Whitby for filter samples also taken in the Denver area in November 1971. They found that "about 30 percent of the submicron mass consists of benzene-soluble organics during clean days and over 50 percent during polluted days." Not considering organics, Draftz and Durham concluded that aerosol composition remained unchanged from clean days to polluted days. With more information now available, it appears that the pollutant composition of Denver's air may vary considerably—not just from clean days to polluted days but even from hour to hour during severe episodes (as seen from Table 6).

With the possibility of large variations in composition, the single greatest problem of the Brown Cloud is its noticeability. The topography and meteorology of the Denver area tend to concentrate the urban plume over a well-defined area where it is in sharp contrast to surrounding clean air. 4,5 Yet, the visibility measured in one of the worst areas—at the ARL—was better than 17 km for 90 percent of the time and poorer than 10 km for only 3 percent of the period (which is historically the

season of highest particulate loads).

The Brown Cloud phenomenon may be due to both light scattering and absorption. NO_2 levels measured in Denver are sufficient to cause a brown color which would be more noticeable when there are low aerosol concentrations. In the inversion layer measured by the MRI aircraft downwind of the city on the morning of November 20, $NO_{\rm x}$ (most of which was NO_2 at that location) was off-scale at more than 0.5 ppm, while the nephelometer indicated a minimum visibility of over 15 km. With concentrations of SO_2 at 0.3 ppm and CO at only 3 ppm, the origin of the pollutants in the plume was predominantly nonautomotive. From ARL data, ratios of $CO/NO_{\rm x}$ vary greatly but are generally less than expected in auto exhaust. A volumetric ratio of $CO/NO_{\rm x}$ of about 70:1 would be expected from auto exhaust in Denver for 1973. The ratios measured by the ARL during episodes usually varied from 10:1 to 20:1, indicating large nonautomotive sources of $NO_{\rm x}$.

Other than its appearance, there seems to be no unique characterization of the Brown Cloud. Its composition (as indicated especially by the hydro-carbon and CO data) was seen to vary considerably--sometimes rich in automotive pollutants, and sometimes poor; sometimes high in ozone and other times not. No one factor can be considered the cause of the Brown Cloud--unless it is the frequent periods of stable atmospheric conditions during which strong inversions and low surface winds concentrate all pollutants in a relatively small volume with sharp visual boundaries between it and surrounding cleaner air.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Appendix A. DENVER POLLUTANT AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA (Hourly Averages)

Site: 4958 York, Denver, Colorado Sampling tube 10 m above ground November 4 - December 14, 1973

Hourly averages given where at least half of the data points (5-minute averages of one minute voltage readings) exist in the hour.

HOUR Hour of the day (Mountain Standard Time)

VWDR Vector average wind direction (0 and 360° are north)

VWSP Vector average wind speed (m/s)

WSPD Scalar wind speed (m/s)

WSIG Wind Sigma (degrees)

TEMP Temperature (degrees Centigrade)

DWPT Dew Point (degrees Centigrade)

RH Relative humidity (percent)

RAIN Precipitation last hour (mm of H₂O)

UV Ultraviolet (mJ/cm²s)

NEPH Integrating nephelometer (scattering coefficient, 10⁻⁴m⁻¹)

CO Carbon monoxide (ppm) from Beckman 6800 (preferred)

*CO Carbon monoxide (ppm) from Beckman 315BL NDIR

HC Total hydrocarbon (ppm carbon atoms) from Beckman 400

THC Total hydrocarbon (ppm carbon atoms) from Beckman 6800 (preferred)

CH4 Methane (ppm)

NMHC Nonmethane hydrocarbons (ppm carbon atoms)

SO2 Sulfur atoms (ppm)

*NO2 Nitrogen dioxide (ppm) by Saltzman technique

NO2 Nitrogen dioxide (ppm) by chemiluminescence $[NO_X-NO]$ (preferred)

NO Nitric oxide (ppm)

NOX Total nitrogen oxides (ppm)

OXID Oxidant, Mast meter with SO₂ scrubber (ppm)

Ozone, by chemiluminescence (ppm)

DENVEP, COLO. ACV 4,1973

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13																								
14													1.9											
15													2.1											
16													2.3											
17													2.1											
18	359	0.9	1.0	9	-4	- 7	R 3		0.00			2.3	2.0									0.003	0.007	
19	358	0.8	0.9	11	-4	-6	86		0.00			2.6	2.1									0.000	5.003	
70	356	0.7	0.9	10	-4	-6	٤7		0.00			2.8	2.2									0.606	3.603	
21	15	C. 7	8.0	13	-4	-5	8 3		C. CO			2.7	2 •4									0.000	0.000	
22	360	1.0	1.1	8	-4	-6	86		0.00			2.6	2.0									0.000	3.000	
23	10	2.5	2.6	6	-3	-6	£ 2		0.00			2. 2	1.9									0.000	0.616	

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an	357	1.9	2.0	7	- 4	-6	81	0.00			1. 8	1.8									0.000	0.526
01	22	1.3	1.5	7	- 3	-6	83	0.10			1. 8	1.9									0.030	0.025
02	58	0.6	0.8	15	- 4	- 5	88	0.00			1.6	2.0									0.000	0.018
03	77	8.0	0.9	14	- 3	-5	87	0.00			1. 7	2.4									0.000	0.007
04	24	0.9	i . i	14	~ 3	-5	86	0.00			1.8	2.6									0.000	0.001
0.5	170	1.8	2.0	12	- 3	-6	82	0.00			2.0	2.2									0.000	0.000
6.0	197	1.8	2.0	7	-3	-7	76	-0.01			2.4	2.2									0.000	0.000
C 7	165	2. 1	2.2	8	-3	-7	75	C.10			3.2	2.5									0.000	0,002
CB	171	2.6	2.7	6	-2	-7	71	0.47			2.9	2 •4									0 0	0.010
09	180	2. 2	2.4	8	0	-5	46	1.16			3.1	2.5									0.002	0.025
10	348	1.4	1.8	11	4	-4	5 7	1.36			3.9	2.9									800.0	0.035
11	335	c.8	1. 1	19	6	-4	5.2	1.43			3.7	2.7									0.017	0.651
12	295	0.5	0.9	27	8	-2	49	1.35			3.8	3 • 2									0.035	0.044
13	270	C. 6	1.3	17	8	-3	47	1.07			4.4	2.9									0.033	0.041
14	36	2. 4	2.5	6	5	-2	5 8	0.61			4.9	3.6									J.042	0.049
15	28	2.7	2.8	6	5	-2	62	C•34													0.054	0.060
16	31	2.6	2. 7	7	3	-3	67	0.03				2.9									0.037	0.055
17	52	1.2	1.3	11	1	-4	74	0.01	4.0			3.5									0.014	0.037
18	0	0.8	1.1	11	- 0	-4	77	0.01	5.0			3.6									0.013	G.)38
19	358	1.0	1.2	15	-1	-4	78	0.01	5.8			3.4									0.000	3. 000
20	72	0.8	1.3	16	-1	-5	77	0.01	5.6			3.8									0.000	0.000
21	104	C• 6	1.1	26	-2	-5	79	C. 01	5.7			4.1									0.000	0.000
2?	35	C.4	1.5	17	-2	-5	75	0.01	6.0			4.5									0.000	0.000
23	99	C.5	0.9	32	- 2	- 5	79	0.01	€.3			4.7									0.000	0.000

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00	138	1.0	1.5	24	-2	- 5	80	0.01	ۥ 1			4.9									0.001	0.000
01	222	2.5	2.7	ς	- 1	-4	80	9.01	6.9			5.6									0.014	0.000
02	177	1.2	1.7	17	-0	-4	80	0.01	4.7			4.3									0.004	0.000
C 3	221	1.4	2.0	18	0	- 3	78	0.01	3.8			3 .8									0.001	0.000
04	26 C	C. 6	1.4	29	0	-4	75	0.01	3.1			4.1									0.000	0.000
05	145	0.9	1.8	19	0	-4	73	0.01	2.5			5.4									0.000	0.000
06	72	€.7	1. 7	27	1	-4	70	-0.01	1.5			4.3									0.002	0.000
07	24	1.0	1.6	19	2	-3	69	0.12	1.8			7.3									0.007	0.000
C 8	265	0.4	1.7	22	4	-3	65	0.48	2.1			6.4									0.(Ja	0 - 0 0 3
C S	237	0.9	1.5	22	7	- 1	55	0.72	3.1			6 •5									0.021	0.000
10	258	C. 6	1.1	20	11	-1	46	C. 94	3.1			5 •5									0.316	0.001

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14																							
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16	28	2-6	2.7	4	15	6	56	-C-2	-0.CO														
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17	191	0.9	1.3	16	13	5	59	C.0	-0.00			5.6										0.001	C.000
18	201	2.3	2.0	c	12		5 2	r 0	-0.00			10.5										0.012	0.000
10	201	2 •0	2 • 0	С	13	~	7 3		-0.00			10.5										0.012	0.000
19	176	1.4	1.7	3	13	-0	41	0.0	-0.00			13.3										0.011	0.000
20	185	1.4	1.7	16	10	- 1	47	0.1	-0.00			8.3										0.004	0.000
21	168	1.3	1.3	5	8	- 2	52	0-1	-0.00	1.3		8.2	4 -0				0.005					0.003	0.000
			2 4 5	-	Ü	•	-			1.0		0 .					0.000					0.033	5.003
22	183	1.4	1.6	5	7	-3	5 1	0.0	-0.00	1.4		7.3	3.5				0.005					0.000	0.000
23	238	Ç. 9	1.1	10	5	-3	55	0.0	-0.00	1.7		9.3	4.4				0.006					0.014	Q.000

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30	100	0.9	1.0	16	4	- 3	59	0.0	-0.00	1.7		9.0	4 •7				0.005					0.013	0.000	
C1	216	1.3	1.3	3	4	-3	60	0.0	-c.co	1.5		11.1	5.6				0.005					0.022	0.000	
02	233	1.3	1. 3	6	3	-3	64	C. C	0.00	2.1		10.4	5.7				0.005					0.026	0.000	
03	232	1.0	1.2	7	2	-4	65	-0.1	0.00	2.0		9.1	5.7				0.004					0.023	0.000	
C 4	223	0.6	0.9	12	2	-4	66	0.0	0.00	1.9		7.4	5.9				0.005					0.020	0.000	
05	250	C.3	0.5	19	1	-4	70	0.0	0.00	1.8		6.6	6.0				0.005					0.016	0.000	
06	245	0.9	1.0	9	1	-4	72	C. 0	-0.01	1.5		4.6	5.2				0.005					0.011	0.000	
07	197	1.5	1.7	6	4	-3	€2	C.O	0.16	1.6		4.1	4.3				0.005					0.012	0.000	
C 8	226	1.2	1.6	14	10	-3	40	0.0	0.63	1.4		4.6	4.1				0.005					0.005	0.000	
09	279	C. 6	0.9	15	16	-3	29	C.O	1.10	1.3		4.2	3.2				0.007					0.005	0.001	,
10	341	0.7	0.9	12	19	-4	21	0.0	1.26	1.1		3.0	2.9				0.016					0.007	0.002	?
11	26	1. 7	1.8	8	19	-3	23	- C . 1	1.49	1.3		2. 7	3. 2				0.017					0.022	0.017	
12	31	2.2	2. 3	7	19	-1	26	0.0	1.52	1.7		3.2	3 .8				0.023					0.045	0.039	
13	19	2.4	2.5	8	20	- 1	24	0.0	1.30	1.4		3. 8	2.8				0.020					0.045	0.047	
14	22	2.5	2. 6	6	20	-0	27	C • O	0.78	1.4		2.7	2.2				0.)09					0.025	0.030	
15	27	3 •0	3.0	5	19	1	31	C • O	0.40	1.5		2.4	2.5				0.006					0.011	0.023	
16	16	1.5	1.7	8	16	0	36	0.0	0.02	1.7		2.0	2.2				0.006					0.007	0.013	
17	106	C• 2	0.7	12	13	1	43	-0.1	0.00	2.1		3. 7	3.1				0.006					0.000	0.000	
18	180	1.0	1. 1	10	11	1	51	C.O	0.00	2.8		11.5	6.0				0.007		0.10	0.47	0.57	0.018	0.000	
19	166	1.4	1.5	5	10	1	57	0.2	0.00	3.5		17.1	7.1				0.006		0.12	0.51	0.62	0.024	0.000	
20	190	2.3	2.4	4	10	1	56	C. 0	0.00	3.9		9.1	4.7				0.009	0.11	0.14	0.31	0.45	0.013	0.000	
21	202	1.5	1.6	9	9	0	57	C.O	0.01	4.0		5.2	3.8				0.015	0.12	0.15	0.23	0.37	0.008	0.000	
22	224	1.6	1 •8	8	8	-0	5 €	0.0	0.01	3. €		5.1	4 •0				0.011	0.12	0.14	0.23	0.36	0.007	0.000	
23	202	C. 7	1.0	21	7	-1	57	C.O	0.00	4.1		6.7	4.8				0.008	0.13	0.13	0.34	0.47	0.017	0.000	

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IJ R	D R	S	P D	Ĭ	N P	p T	р Н	Ī	u V	P H	c O	C	ь С	, H C	4	C H	0 2	0 2	0 2	N O	Ö	Î	0 3
00	212	1.9	2.1	9	7	-1	57	0.0	C+ GC	3.2		7. 1	4.5			_	0.008	0.13	0.13	0.37	0. 49	0.020	0.000
01	223	1.4	1.8	12	7	-2	54	c.c	0.00	2.5		5.4	4.1				0.007	0.12	0.10	0.33	0.42	0.014	0.000
02	213	1.2	1.8	10	7	- 3	52	c.0	0.00	2.0		4.5	4.8				0.007	0.11	0.08	0.28	0.36	0.010	0.000
C 3	223	1.1	1.5	18	ć	- 2	54	0.0	0.00	1. 7		3.7	4 .9				0.007	0.09	0.08	0.26	0.33	0.007	0.000
C4	220	1.6	1.9	9	6	-3	53	0.0	c. oc	1.4		3. 2	4.4				0.006	0.08	0.07	0.24	0.31	0.004	0.000
05	219	2.0	2. 2	10	7	-4	46	c.c	0.00	1.2		3.0	3.8				0.006	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.31	0.004	0.000
06	220	2 • 2	2.4	4	7	- 5	44	c.0	-0.01	1.6		6.3	4 •2				0.007	0.08	0.09	0.40	0.49	0.014	0.000
C 7	712	2.6	2 .8	5	ς	-6	36	0.0	0.08	2.1		10.6	4.7				0.012	0.09	0.09	0.57	0.66	0.022	0.000
CB	220	1.4	1.7	8	11	-6	31	-0.1	C.49	2.5		13.5	5.2				0.016	0.11	0.13	0.54	0.67	0.021	0.000
09	203	4.7	4. 2	4	17	-7	18	0.0	1.02	0.9		4.4	3.0				0.022	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.26	0.000	0.001
10	200	5 •0	5 •0	3	17	-7	19	0.1	0.53	0.9		3.2	2 •4					0.07	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.000	0.001
11	203	3.6	3. 7	5	17	- 7	19	C. 0	0.62	0.8		2.8	2.3					0.06	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.000	0.002
12	187	2.6	2.7	7	19	-6	15	0.0	0.60	1. 1		2.7	2.3					0.06	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.000	0.003
13	157	1.5	1.6	8	19	-4	20	C. 0	0.62	1.2		4-4	2.8					0.07	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.000	0.002
14	3,3	2.0	2.0	10	20	-2	22	-0.1	0.58	2.2		6.0	6.5					0.12	0.14	0.07	0.21	0.022	0.017
15	33	1.6	1.6	7	20	- 2	23	-C. 1	0.33	1.6			4.7					0.11	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.013	0.014
16	9	1.0	1.1	6	18	- 2	27	0.0	0.00	2.5		7.8	4.2					0.12	0.12	0.15	0.27	0.002	0.001
17	261	C.3	0.7	19	14	-1	37	C- 0	-0.00	3.0		12.2	7.3				0.014	0.11	0.12	0.30	0.42	0.012	0.000
18	181	1.7	1.8	11	13	-0	41	0.0	0.00	5.1		29.8	11.4				0.014	0.15	0.16	0.77	0.92	0.051	0.000
19	153		2.5		14	-2	32	0.0	C. 00	2.4		13.5					0.016	0.12	0,11	0.34	0.45	0.015	0.000
20	222		2. 5			-4		C. 1		1.2			3 •4				0.014	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.21	0.001	0.000
21	286	0.2	1.0	15	12	-4	33	0.0	0.00	1.3			6.3				0.015	0.08	0.06	0.17	0. 23	0.001	0.000
22	213		1.3			-3				2.3			9.5				0.018	0.08		0.33		0.015	0.000
23	2 08	2.2	2.3	8	10	- 3	4 1	C.0	0.00	2. 3		8.7	5.1				0.009	0.10	0.07	0.36	0.43	0.016	0.000

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H C	V W	V W	W 5	W S	T	D W		₽ A		N E		*		т	С	N M	s	* N	N		N	o X	
U P	D R	ē P	P C	G	M P	P T	R F	I	U V	P H	C D	C O	H C	Н С	H 4	H C	0 2	0 2	0 2	N O	0 X	I D	0 3
00	239	1.6	1.8	8	11	-4	38	C.O	0.00	1.8		5.6	4.1				0.009	0.09	0.07	0.26	0.33	0.009	0.000
Cl	283	3.0	3.1	4	12	-4	33	0.0	0.00	1.0		1.6	4.5				0.010	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.001	0.001
C2	263	1. 9	2.8	6	14	-3	31	0.0	c.cc	8 • 0		0. 7	2.0				0.006	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.005	0.006
03	113	2.0	2. 1	7	11	-4	35	C. 0	0.00	0.9		1.5	2.5				0.005	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.000	0.000
04	79	0.9	1.6	24	6	- 3	51	C.O	0.01	0.7		0.8	3.3				0.004	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.000	0.001
05	345	0.6	1.0	24	3	- 3	€4	0.0	0.C1	0.9		0.4	4.3				0.005	0.04	0.04	0. 05	0.09	0.000	0.000
C 6	31	0.7	1.1	27	2	-3	71	0.0	-0.00	1.4		1. 7	7.7				0.006	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.15	0.000	0.000
07	31	0.9	1.3	23	4	-2	68	c. o	0.11	1.5		2.6	7.0				0.006	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.18	0.000	0.000
СЯ	20	0.3	1.0	21	Ç	-0	54	-0.1	0.54	2.1		3.2	11.7				0.007	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.15	0.050	0.028
09	54	1. 2	1.4	11	13	1	43	0.2	0.96	3.7		5.1	11.7		`		•	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.22	0.116	0.056
10	18	3.4	3. 4	5	16	1	36	0.0	1.31	2.5		3. 7	6.0					0.12	0.11	0.04	0.15	0.062	0.034
11	18	4 .9	5.0	4	18	1	33	0.0	1.53	1.0		1. 7						0.05	0.04	0. 04	0.08	0.013	0.016
12	8	5.1	5.2	5	19	-0	27	-0.1	1.49	0.7		1.5	1.9					0.03				0.016	0.021
13	337	6.1	6.2	6	20	1	25	0.1	1.22	C.8		2.2	1.8				0.013	0.02				0.009	0.015
14	324	7. 1	7.2	5	19	1	30	0.2	Ç. E3	0.7		2.2	1.7				0.008		0.02	0.03	0.05	0.009	0.018
15	316	5.4	5.4	7	16	-1	33	-C.3	0.30	0.6		2.0	1.7				0.005		0.02	0.02	0.04	0.009	0.018
16	323	4.5	4.6	7	13	-0	40	0.0	-c.cc	0.8		1.9	1.7				0.005		0.03	0.02	0.05	0.008	0.015
17	357	1.0	1.6	13	11	-1	43	C.O	-0.00	0.8		2.4	2.0				0.006		0.05	0.05	0.10	0.000	0.004
18	357	0.6	1.0	13	10	-1	47	0.0	-c.co	1.0		1. 9	2.2				0.013	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.002	0.002
19	334	1.8	1. 8	8	9	-2	47	C.0	-0.00	0.9		1.1	1.7				0.012	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.001	0.003
20	336	0.4	0.9	15	8	-2	49	0.0	0.00	c. 8		1.4	2.3				0.008	0.04	0. 04	0.02	0.06	0.001	0.004
21	114	C. 7	0.8	10	6	-2	55	0.0	C. 01	1.1		4. 0	3.4				0.008	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.20	0.004	0.000
22	162	1.7	1. 9	4	6	-2	58	C.O	0.01	1.6		6.8	4.1				0.006	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.23	0.004	0.000
23	170	1.2	1.2	6	è	-2	64	C.O	0.01	1.6		6.1	3.6				0.004	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.24	0.003	0.000

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R	ë L	P		r	Þ	Ţ	۲	N	v	Н	0	0	C	C	H 4	C	0 2	C 2	0 2	0 N	X	D	3
CO	209	1.1	1.4	Q	3	-2	6 8	0.0	0.01	1.5		6.1	4.3				0.005	0.06	0.06	0.23	0.29	0.007	0.000
Cl	312	C. 5	1.2 2	7	2	-2	73	0.0	C. C1	2.4		6.9	7.4				0.007	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.31	0.009	0.000
02	4	0.3	1.1 2	2	2	-2	77	c. c	0.01	2.3		6.4	10.2				0.010	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.28	0.006	0.000
03	52	1.7	1.9	7	1	~ 3	77	c.0	0.00	1.7		4 .6	6.0				0.007	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.23	0.003	0.000
C 4	126	0.7	1.1 2	1	-0	-3	78	0.0	-c.cc	1.0		1.7	4.1				0.005	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.000	0.000
05	226	1.9	2.0	6	0	-3	80	C.C	-0.03	1.1		2.7	3.8				0.706	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.19	0.001	0.000
6.6	226	1.5	1.8	9	1	~ 3	78	0.0	-0.01	1.7		5.7	4.0				0.006	0.08	0.08	0.33	0.40	0.014	0.000
C 7	156	1.4	1.6 1	3	3	-2	73	0.0	C.10	2.1		11.1	5.2				0.007	0.10	0.06	0.45	0.52	0.024	0.000
0.8	189	C.7	1.C 1	9	7	-1	57	r. o	0.49	3.0		11.9					0.009	0.14	0.14	0.34	0.48	0.020	0.000
C 9	179	1.5	1.7 1	6	11	~ 1	44	-0.1	0.92	1. 7		5.0						0.12	0.12	0.10	0.21	0.009	0.008
10	249	2 .0	2.4 1	ć	14	- 2	34	0.3	1.24	1.9		4.0	2.6				0.010	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.018	0.021
11	271	7.6	7.8	7	15	-14	13	C.1	1.67	1.5		0.8	1.7				0.006	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.015	0.0 23
12	284	7.1	7.5	ŧ	14	-14	13	0.1	1.33	C. 9		0.9	2.1				0.032	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.021	C. 037
13	301	5. 9	6.0	7	14	-12	17	-C.2	1.17	0.7		1.1	2.2				0.008	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.023	0.041
14	304	6.3	6.5	7	13	-12	17	0.2	0.80	0.6		1.5	2.2				0.007	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.023	0.042
15	3)2	6.0	6.1	5	12	-10	21	0.0	0.39	C.7		1.8	2 • 4				0.008	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.018	0.038
16	304	5, 4	5.6	5	8	-7	33	-C.1	C. 01	8.0		1.8	2.2				0.007	0.03	0.04	0.03	0. 96	0.012	0.030
17	270	4.5	4. 8	6	6	-7	37	C • 2	-0.01	0.8		2.1	2.5				0.907	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.006	0.920
16	290	4.5	4.7	5	6	-7	40	-C.4	-0.00	0.8		1 •4	3.0				0.007	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.013	G. 029
1 °	288	5.1	5.1	6	6	-8	38	0.3	-0.00	0.7		1.1	2 • 2				0.007	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.014	0.031
20	287	6.0	6.1	4	7	-10	30	C.1	-0.01	0.7		0.8	2 .4				0.006	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.020	0.037
21	283	7.5	7 .8	4	6	-12	28	0.1	-0.01	0.7		0.8	2 .6				0.007	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.017	0.035
22	265	5.9	6.0	6	5	-12	2 P	0.0	-c.oo	0.6		0.8	1.7				0.006	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.012	0.329
23	250	5.9	5. 9	6	4	-12	29	-c. 1	-0.00	0.6		0.8	1.7				0.006	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.012	0.029

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ر. د	٧ ٧	V W	h W S S	T N	P A	N E	*		Т	С	N M	S	* N	N		Ŋ	O X	
r P	D	P S	D G	M P P T	P I U H N V	Þ	c c	C H	C	Н 4	H C	0 2	0 2	0 2	0	O X	I D	D 3
00	268	6.5	6.6 5	4 -13	28 6.1 -0.00	0.6	0.7	1.6				0.005	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.013	0.030
01	283	5.8	6.1 6	4 -14	27 -0.1 -0.60	0.5	0.3	2 • 2				0.006	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.019	0.036
C ?	294	6.4	6.6 6	4 - 14	27 -0.1 -0.00	0.5	0.4	2.5				0.006	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.020	0.036
03	308	5. 2	5.3 4	4 -14	27 0.0 -0.00	0.4	G• 4	2.0				0.)06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.024	0.039
04	281	2.7	3.3 10	4 -15	25 0.0 -0.00	0.5	0.5	2.4				0.006	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.015	0.026
05	332	2.1	2.5 15	2 -15	27 0.0 -0.00	0.5	0.2	1.9				0.006	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.012	0.024
Сé	223	2.3	2.4 5	0 -14	33 0.0 -0.01	0.9	2.6	2.6				0.008	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.25	0.000	0.030
C7	205	3.4	3.4 4	1 -12	41 0.0 C.10	1.0	5.0	3.1				0.007	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.25	0.030	0.000
08	197	3.6	3.7 5	4 -12	33 -0.2 0.51	1.5	4.5	2.9				0.027	0.09	0.08	0.40	0.48	0.010	0.000
09	193	3.4	3.5 5	7 -12	26 C.O 0.99	1.3	2.6	2.6					0.10	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.004	0.005
10	157	1.5	2.2 11	8 -13	23 - 0.3 1.02	0.9	1.9	2.2					0.08	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.009	0.016
11	145	3.1	3.3 11	10 -14	18 0.2 1.41	C. 6	0.7	2.0					0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.017	0.028
12	146	3.2	3.4 10	11 -15	14 C.O 1.44	0.5	0.7	1.8				0.005	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.024	0.036
13	125	2.9	3.2 9	12 -16	13 -0.1 1.18	C.5	1.1	1.9				0.005	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.024	0.037
14	143	3. 9	4 • 1 8	13 -16	13 -0.1 C.79	C. 6	0.5	1.8				0.005	0.03				0.021	0.030
15	135	4.2	4.3 5	11 -16	14 0.2 C.28	0.5	1.0	1.8				0.005	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.010	0.022
16	110	2.1	2.1 5	9 -16	16 C.O 0.00	1.0	5.6	2.9				0.007	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.000	0.001
17	25	0.6	1.2 11	€ -15	21 C.O -0.01	1.5	8.4	4.1				0.009	0.07	0.07	0.27	0.35	0.000	0.000
18	255	0.2	0.3 14	3 -13	30 0.0 -0.01	1.9	5.9	5.4				0.012	0.05	0.07	0.25	0.32	0.000	0.000
19	180	C.7	0.8 9	3 -12	33 0.0 -0.00	2.1	10.4	6.1				0.011	0.07	0.07	0.42	0.50	0.007	0.000
20	206	t.9	2.0 3	3 -12	35 (.0 -0.00	2.1	13.5	5.5				0.012	0.09	0.09	0.57	0.67	0.016	0.000
21	2C3	1.9	2.1 10	2 -11	37 0.1 -0.00	1.4	5. 7	3.5				0.009	0.08	0.07	0.23	C. 31	0.001	0.000
22	211	4.9	5.1 5	3 -12	35 (.0 -0.00	1.4	4.4	3.2				0.028	0.07	0.07	0.23	0.30	0.000	0.000
23	181	2.3	3.0 17	2 -13	34 C.O -0.00	1.1	2.8	2.5				0.017	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.000	0.001

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£.	P	t	D G	р т	H N V	н	n n	c	С	4	С	2	2	2	0	X	Ð	3
00	123	C. 4	1.7 30	1 -13	36 0.0 -0.00	1.1	2.5	3.0				0.014	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.000	0.001
01	165	1.0	1.4 20	C -12	38 6.0 -0.00	1.0	2.2	2.9				0.013	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.000	0.000
02	191	0.4	0.6 16	-1 -13	42 0.0 -0.00	1.1	2.5	3.2				0.011	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.20	0.000	0.000
03	154	3. 0	3.1 4	-0 -11	44 C.O -0.00	1.0	1.5	2.8				0.017	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.000	0.000
C 4	213	1.5	2.0 15	1 -11	42 C.O -0.00	0.8	1.1	3 • 4				0.027	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.000	0.001
C 5	210	1.4	1.6 8	-0 -11	45 0.0 -0.00	C. 9	2.0	3.1				0.011	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.20	0.000	0.000
06	168	1. 1	1.3 12	1 -10	44 C.O -C. 01	1.2	4. 8	3.5				0.012	0.08	0.08	0.26	0.34	0.003	2.002
07	237	C.7	0.9 14	1 -10	44 (.0 0.03	2.3	10.8	4.8				0.012	0.10	0.10	0.55	0.66	0.020	0.000
C B	2	0.6	0.7 17	1 -9	47 -0.2 0.32	3. €	14.2	8 • 9				0.014	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.79	0.031	0.000
Ua	2 8	1.4	1.6 12	6 -6	41 -0.1 0.51	2.4	7.5	5.7				0.019	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.40	3.321	110.0
10	6	1.0	1.1 21	13 -7	26 -0.2 1.16	2.5	6.2	5 • 9				0.029		0.23	0.05	0.27	0.060	0.051
11	22	3.0	3.1 7	13 -7	24 C.1 1.28	2.3	4.2	3 .6				0.066		0.16	0.20	0.36	0.007	0.005
12	26	4.0	4.1 6	12 -7	24 0.0 1.34	1.3	2.3	2.7				0.040		0.09	0.09	0.17	0.003	0.011
13	28	3.5	3.5 6	15 -7	22 0.0 1.15	1.2	2. 4	3.9				0.037		0.07	0.04	0.11	0.014	C. 026
14	30	3.4	3.4 7	17 -12	14 6.2 0.76	0.9	2.3	2.8				0.022		0.04	0.02	0.04	0.029	0.038
15	28	2.7	2.8 6	16 -13	13 -0.2 0.32	0.9	2.5	2.5				0.017	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.014	J.333
16	6.8	0.7	0.8 12	13 -15	13 0.0 0.00	1.1	2.5 5.8	3.5	3 •4	1.9	1.5	0.012	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.001	0.009
17	125	0.9	1.0 8	10 -13	20 0.0 -0.01	1.3	5.7 8.1	3.6	3. 9	1.9	2.1	0.012	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.31	0.000	0.000
18	187	C.7	0.8 15	8 -11	26 C.C -0.01	1.2	5.2 7.0	3.3	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.010	0.11	0.08	0.18	0.26	0.0)0	0.002
19	21€	0.5	0.5 5	7 -12	26 0.0 -0.01	1.8	8.7 12.5	4.8	4. 8	1.9	2.9	0.012	0.12	0.06	0.37	0.43	0.005	0.002
20	230	1.1	1.1 5	5 -12	30 C.C -0.01	2.6	15.4	6.0	6.3	2.2	4.1	0.014	0.14	0.00	0.55	0.56	0.017	0.001
21	203	0.4	0.5 9	3 -12	34 G.O -C.CO	2.2	8.7 10.1	6.1	6.7	3. 2	3.5	0.017	0.13	0.07	0.38	0.46	0.007	0.001
27	179	0.5	0.5 15	2 -11	38 0.3 -0.00	2.5	9.2 11.0	5.4	5.7	2.6	3.1	0.014	0.13	0.06	0.50	0.57	0.014	0.001
23	200	1.0	1.1 6	1 -11	41 0.0 -0.00	2.3	7.8 8.9	4.7	4.9	2. 4	2.6	0.020	0.12	0.09	0.34	0.43	0.006	0.031

F n	D M A	٧ ٣	h h S S P I	T 7 F W W P	Р Д Р І	U	N E P	С	* C	н	T H	C H	N M H	s o	* N O	N O	N	N	X O	9
Þ	þ	Þ	u e	РТ	н к	V	н	O	0	С	С	4	С	2	2	2	0	X	D	3
00	192	1.4	1.5 7	1 -11	41 C.O	-0.01	1.9	€.0	6.8	4.0	4 •4	2.2	2.2	0.023	0.11	0.09	0.26	0.34	0.002	0.001
C 1	201	1.9	2.1 6	C -12	41 0.0	-0.01	1.6	4.0	5.1	3.3	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.035	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.27	0.000	0.000
02	223	1.5	1.6 10	-0 -12	43 C.O	-0.01	1.9	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.4	2.5	1.9	0.016	0.10	0.08	0.25	0.33	0.002	0.000
C 3	191	C • 2	1.4 21	-2 -12	49 0.0	-0.01	1.9	4.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	4. 1	1.8	0.014	0.11	0.08	0.30	0.38	0.004	0.000
04	200	1.1	1.5 14	-2 -12	48 C.O	-0.00	1.4	3.3	4. 3	4.5	4.7	3.1	1.6	0.013	0.10	0.08	0.23	0.31	9.001	0.000
05	215	1.9	2.1 7	-2 -11	48 0.0	-0.00	1.5	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	2. 9	2. 1	0.013	0.13	0.10	0.35	0.45	0.009	0 •0 00
C 6	220	8.0	1.1 20	-2 -12	46 C.O	-0.01	1.7	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.9	2.8	2.1	0.012	0.13	0.10	0.35	0.45	0.009	0.000
07	187	2.4	2.4 4	0 -12	41 -0.3	0.07	1.2	4.0	4.6	3.6	3.8	2.1	1.7	0.027	0.11	0.07	0.26	0.34	0.003	0.000
C 6	190	3.5	3.7 5	6 -15	23 0.1	0.49	9.0	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.021	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.000	9. 005
69	214	1.5	1.9 11	10 -14	18 C.1	0.94		2.0			3.1	1.5	1.6	0.015	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.002	0.007
10	187	1.6	1.7 13	14 -13	15 -0.2	1.35		1.5	2.3		2.4	1.3	1.0		0.08				0.022	0.025
11	161	1.0	1.3 22	16 -12	14 -C.1	1.36	0.6		1.5	2.1				0.012	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.034	0.040
12	140	0.7	1.2 24	17 -11	14 0.0	1.46	C.5		1.3	1.8				0.011	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.039	0.047
13	85	1.3	1.8 38	16 -11	14 0.0	1.12	0.5		2.1	1.9				0.011	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.040	0.053
14	100	C.7	0.9 25	16 -12	15 C.1	0.69	0.6		2.5	1.9				0.013	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.034	0.050
15	296	3 •6	3.8 9	15 -13	14 C.O	0.27	0.5		2.6	2.9				0.012	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.028	0.049
16	300	5 • 5	5.6 5	14 -13	15 -0.1	-0.00	0.6		2.2	3.2				0.013	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.022	0.041
17	305	5.4	5.5 4	13 -12	17 0.3	-C.01	0.5		1.8	2.5				0.013	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.019	0.037
18	285	3.6	3.8 5	11 -13	18 C.1	-0.01	0.5	C • 4	1.8	3.8	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.012	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.014	0.030
19	2 <u>2</u> 8	1.5	2.5 6	9 -13	20 0.0	-0.01	8 .0	1.5	3.2	2.7	3. 7	3.0	0.7	0.010	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.003	0.010
20	164	2.0	2.3 6	7 -12	25 C.O	-0.01	0.9	2.1	3.7	2 •6	2.7	1.5	1.2	0.010	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.000	0.003
21	178	3.0	3.1 3	5 -11	21 0.0	-0.01	1.1	3.0	4.4	2.7	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.010	0.08				0.000	0.003
22	209	2. 3	2.3 4	3 -10	37 -0.1	-0.01	1. 4	2.8	4.6	2.9	2. 9	1.5	1.4	0.010	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.000	0.002
23	2 94	2.1	2.1 2	3 -10	38 (.0	-0.01	1.4	3.6	5.3	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.6	0.011	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.000	0.001

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μ C	V 1-	V W	W 1.	T E	ri U		α Δ	۸٬ F		*		7	-	N M	S	* N	N		N	O X	
l P	, U	\$ P	P I	N P	P T	Ħ	T U	ŀ.	C C	Ċ	H	H C	Н 4	H	3 9 2	0 2	0	N O	Ö X	Î D	D 3
00	208	C.9	1.4 9	2	-1 v)	40	C.C -0.01	1.4	_		-	_	·	-	-	_	0.07	0.17		ა.ააი	0.001
01	196	1.8	1.9 6	1	-11	41	0.0 -0.01	1.1	2.9	4.3	3.1	3. 1	1.7	1.5	0.013	0.08	0.07	0.19	0.26	0.000	0.001
0.2	191	1.2	1.3 11	1	-11	43	C.O -0.01	1.1	3.4	5.0	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	0.017	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.26	0.000	0.001
03	196	1.2	1.4 11	0	-11	45	0.0 -0.00	1.0	3.1	4.8	3.5	3.3	1. 8	1.5	0.018	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.21	J. UJC	0.001
04	216	1.0	1.4 16	-0	- 10	4.8	0.0 -0.00	1.2	3.0	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.0	1.7	0.012	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.29	0.000	0.001
05	351	C. 1	0.5 23	-1	-10	52	c.o -c.oo	1.5	3.1	5.3	5.9	5.1	3. 2	1.9	0.011	0.09	0.08	0.26	0.34	0.003	0.001
06	38	0.1	0.7 21	- 2	-10	56	C.O -0.01	1.5	3.2	5.3	12.7	10.2	10.4	3.5	0.023	0.08	0.07	0.28	0,36	0.005	0.001
C7	308	0.2	0.9 16	-2	-9	60	0.0 0.05	1.6	3.2	5.3	12.1	11.3	10. 3	1.8	0.018	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.34	0.004	0.001
0.8	251	0.9	1.2 9	3	-6	50	-0.2 C.47	1.6	3.5	5.8	8.1	6.9	4.9	2.0	0.016	0.11	0.11	0.29	0.40	0.009	0. 002
0.9	326	C • 1	0.5 22	11	-6	32	C.O 0.85	1.5	2.7	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.2	1.6	0.014	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.26	0.005	0.005
10	17	2.1	2.1 5	Ç	- 8	30	0.0 0.84	1.6	1.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	1. 7	2.0	0.040		0.14	0.06	0.20	0.014	0.016
11	22	3.5	3.6 5	10	-6	3.2	0.2 1.15	1.3	0.6	2 • 4	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.044					0.004	0.012
12	21	4. 3	4.4 5	10	-6	34	C.O 1.18	1.2	0 - 4	2.1	2.2	2.2	1. 2	1.0	0.020					0.010	0.020
13	16	3.8	3.9 7	10	-5	34	0.1 1.13	1.2	C.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.017	0.02				0.014	0.025
14	13	3.1	3.2 6	11	-5	33	0.0 0.73	1.2	0.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.018	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.017	0.029
15	6	2.2	2.4 7	11	-5	33	0.1 0.30	1.2	C.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.017	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.013	0.027
16	335	1.3	1.3 7	9	-6	34	-0.1 -0.01	1.1	0.5	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.016	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.001	0.013
17	243	C.3	0.4 8	5	-7	42	C.1 -0.02	1.2	1.5	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.5	1.4	0.018	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.001	0.003
18	25.8	C.5	0.6 7	3	-6	49	0.0 -0.01	1.7	5.9	10.1	6.5	4.8	3, 8	1.8	0.020	0.03	0,08	0.37	0.45	0.0)7	0.003
19	311	0.4	0.7 26	ŝ	-6	55	0.0 -0.01	2.2	6.6	11.0	9.9	9.1	5.3	3.7	0.021	0.03	0.08	0.37	0.45	0.009	0.003
20	1 53	1.0	1.3 6	2	-5	58	-0.1 -C.C1	2.8	7.4	14.3	11.4	8.1	6. 8	2.3	0.024	0.04	0.07	0.59	0.65	0.024	0.003
21	224	0.5	1.5 8	1	-6	61	0.1 -0.01	3.1	6.8	13.6	8.6	7.6	3.9	3.7	0.016	0.05	0.09	0.57	0.66	0.024	0.002
22	1.82	2• 6	2.7 2	2	5	60	C.O -C.Ol	3.3	9.7	13.8	6.3	6.2	2. 7	3. 6	0.014	0.06	0.09	0.53	0.63	0.023	0.332
23	224	1.2	1.6 15	2	5	59	(.0 -0.01	4. C	11.2	17.0	7.4	6.8	2.9	4.0	0.013	0.08	0.12	0.71	0.84	0.037	Ŭ• 002

H C U	٧ ٢	٧ ٧ ٢	W S P	W 5 1	T F M	С В	Ь	F A I	L	N E P	С	* C	н	T H	: Н	Z M	\$ 0	* N O	NI O	N	N O	0 X I	0
P	R	P	D	G	Þ	Ť	Н	٨	٧	Н	С	מ	С	С	4	c	2	2	2	C	X	D	3
00	43	1.1	1.6	17	1	-6	<i>6</i> 1	C • C	-0.01	2.7	4.4	8.2	6.4	5 •6	3.0	2.5	0.014	0.04	0.08	0.29	0.37	0.007	0.002
C 1	357	0.5	1.5	28	-0	-7	63	0.0	-0.01	2.5	4.6	7.9	7.1	6.9	3.4	3.5	0.015	0.04	0.08	0.28	0.35	0.006	0.001
02	287	0.7	1.0	16	-1	- 6	68	C • 0	-0.01	1.8	2.1	4.6	9.1	6.6	5.8	1.6	0.018	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.20	0.000	0.001
C 3	278	0.7	1.0	14	-1	-7	66	0.0	-0.01	1.2	0.8	3.3	10.2	7.4	9.0	0.1	0.020	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.000	0.002
04	115	1.2	1. 4	7	-1	-7	67	C. C	-0.01	1.4	1.2	4.0	6.5	6 • 2	4.7	1.4	0.014	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.000.	0.003
0 5	196	0.8	1.2	13	-1	- 7	64	0.0	-0.01	1.5	1.7	4.8	4.0	3. 7	2. 1	1.7	0.012	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.23	0.000	0.002
06	223	1.2	1.5	4	-1	-7	65	C. 0	-0.01	1.9	4.6	8.5	4.5	4.4	2.2	2. 2	0.013	0.05	0.09	0.42	0.51	0.016	0.002
C 7	354	1.3	1.6	8	2	-6	58	0.0	-0.02	1.5	2.9	5.9	4.3	4. 3	2.6	1.8	0.014	0.03	0.07	0.21	0.28	0.003	0.003
0.8	10	3.0	3. 3	6	4	-5	55	C.O	0.17	1.3	2.3	5.0	3.9	3.3	1.4	1.8	0.017	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.001	0.006
0 c	50	3.1	3 • 2	6	4	-4	60	-0.1	0.36	1.2	0.8	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.017	0.03	0.04	0. 04	0.07	0.000	0.009
10	5 A	2.8	3.0	7	3	-3	63	C • 1	0.19	1.2	C.6	1.5	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.010	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.001	0.009
11	35	3. 9	4.1	6	2	-3	67	0.0	0.11	1.3	C.8	1.2	2.5	3.0	1. 3	1.7	0.011	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.000	0.007
12	22	6.8	6.8	4	1	-4	69	0.1	0.06	1.0	C.4	0.8	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.)09	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.000	0.005
13	24	6. 7	6.7	4	- 0	-4	73	C- 1	0.02	1.0	C . 4			2.4	1.2	1.2	0.009	-0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.000	0.002
14	20	7.0	7.0	4	-1	- 5	79	C•1	-0.01	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.008	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.000	0.003
J e	13	6.9	7.0	4	-2	- 5	81	0.0	-0.02	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.1	2. 4	1.3	1.0	0.008	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.000	0.030
16	11	6.4	6.5	4	-3	-6	81	C-1	-0.02	1.0	C.7	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.008	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.000	0.000
17	15	7.1	7 -1	4	-4	-7	84	0.0	0.01	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.008	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.000	0.002
18	2.2	5.7	5.7	4	- 5	- 6	88	C.0	0.01	0.8	C.4	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.2	0. 9	0.009	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.000	0.004
1 6	32	6.2	6.3	4	-5	-6	90	-0 •1	0.01	C• 8	0.2	0.2	2.4	2. 6	1.3	1.4	0.011	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.000	0.005
20	27	6.9	6.9	4	-5	-7	89	C.1	0.01	9.0	C • 1	0.1	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.004	0.011
21	20	6.2	6.2	4	-5	-7	90	0.2	0.00	C. 8	0.1	0.4	2.2	2. 4	1.2	1.2	0.010	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.006	0.014
22	ŝе	4.8	4.8	5	- 5	-7	91	C.0	0.00	0.8	C.2	0.7	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.011	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	3.008	0.016
23	10	3.5	3.5	5	- 5	-6	S 2	C • C	0.00	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.309	0.02	0. 02	0.01	0.03	0.010	0.018

Н С U R	7 % C t	V W S P	р Б 8	W C	T F M P	D ы Р Т	P H	ν Σ Σ	U V	К Б Р	c	C *	Н	T H C	C 1 4	М Н С	S 0 2	* N 0 2	N 0 2	N	N O X	D X I D	0 3	
co	20	4. 2	4.2	4	- 5	-6	91	c.9	0.00	(.7	0.1	0.9	1.8	2.1	1. 2	1.0	0.010	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.008	0.017	
01	26	2.1	2.2	8	-5	-6	ç4	C.0	0.00	C.8	C • 1	0.7	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.009	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.008	0.017	
02	23	C. 6	0.7	15	~5	-5	101	C.0	C.00	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	2.3	1. 3	1.0	0.009	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.005	0.014	
C 3	9.8	1.5	1.6	13	~ 5	-6	9 5	c.0	0.00	1.0	0.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.009	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.005	0.013	
04	161	1. 2	1.5	8	-6	-7	94	C.0	0.00	1.C	0.4	1.2	2.1	2.2	1. 3	1.0	0.008	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.000	0.001	
05	213	0.6	0.8	ıε	-6	-6	100	0.0	0.00	1.3	C.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.009	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.000	-0.003	
C 6	13	1. 8	2.0	9	~ 5	-6	93	0.0	-0. C1	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.6	2.8	1. 5	1.4	0.010	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.002	0.005	
C 7	144	1.0	1.2	16	-6	-6	95	C.0	0.06	C. 9	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.009	0.05	0. 05	0.03	0.08	0.001	0.005	
сe	190	1.5	1.7	8	-4	- 5	ç3 .	-0.1	0.52	1. 1	1.5	2.5	2.5	2. 6	1. 2	1.4	0.011	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.007	0.012	
09	173	1.8	1.9	8	- 1	-3	85	1.2	1.02	1.1	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.014	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.028	0.034	
10	160	2. 2	2.4	9	-1	-4	82	-C.2	1.43	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	0.011	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.19	0.036	0.037	3
11	135	2.1	2 • ?	10	-0	-4	76	-0.1	1.61	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.009		0.06	0.02	0.09	0.036	0.040	ì
12	137	2.1	2.3	9	0	-6	64	-0.1	1.50	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.009		0.06	0.01	0.08	0.049	0.059	
13	152	1.6	1 .8	13	1	-7	55	C • 1	1.20	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	1. 1	1.1		0.06	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.037	0.050	
14	121	1.6	1.7	11	1	- 7	57		C.78	1.5	1.9	4.1	2.5	2.5	1. 1	1.4	0.008	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.15	0.024	0.034	
15	135	1.7	1.8		1	- 7	58		0.35	1.4	2.1			2.5	1.1	1.4			0.12	0.04	0.15	0.017	0.021	
16	177	3.0	3.0		С	-9	53		0.05	1.4	2.8			3.0	1.2	1. 9			0.10	0.05	0.15	-0.094	-0.002	
17	180	2.8	2.8		-1	-9	55		0.02	1.4	4.7			3.5	1.2	2.2			0.11	0.13	0.24	-0.007	-0.009	
18	1 52	2. 9	3.0		-2	-9	58		0.03	2.C	5.8			4.0	1. 4	2.6			0.12	0.25	0.37	0.001	-0.010	
19	193	3.7	3.8		- 3	-10	60		0.03	2.2	4.5			3.7	1.5	2.2			0.12	0.23	0.36	0.0)0	-0.010	
20	172	2 •4	2.6		-5	-11	63		0.03	2.0	4.0			3.3	1.3	2.0			0.10	0.17	0.27	-0.008	-0.009	
21	155	2.0	2.1		-6	-12	6.5		0.03	2.0	3.3			3. 2	1.4	1.8			0.09	0.15	0.23	-0.008	-0.010	
22	184	2. 3	2.5		-6	-12	67		0.02	2.1	3.5			3.1	1. 3	1.8			0.10	0.15	0. 25	-0.008	-C.010	
23	190	1.8	1. 0		-6	-12	65		0.03	1.6	2.4			2.8	1. 3	1.5			0.10	0.10	0.20	-0.008	-0.010	

CENVER, COLO. NCV 21,1973

н С U	V W D	V W C	ь и 5 S		T F M	D W P	Þ	Σ Γ	U	₽ E	С	¢	н	T H	C H	M H	s o	* N O	N O	N	N O	I X O	0
B	P	Р	L G		b	Ŧ	н	N	٧	Н	ŋ	О	С	С	4	c	2	2	2	0	Х	D	3
co	159	1.5	1.7	-	5 -	-11	ć.		C. C1	1. C	1.5			2. 7	1. 3	1.4			0.08	0.05	0.13	-0.007	-0.010
01	136	0.5	1.3	-	5 -	-11	65		0.01	1.2	1.7			3.6	1.9	1.7			0.09	0.11	0.20	-0.007	-0.010
C2	1 03	C. 2	1.2	_	6 -	-11	66		0.01	1.2	2.7			4.5	2. 3	2.2			0.09	0.13	0.22	-0.037	-0.009
03	21	0.3	1.1	-	۴ -	-11	67		0.01	1.6	2.6			7.4	4.5	2.9			0.08	0.18	0.26	-0.006	-0.009
C 4	91	0.5	0.9	-	6 -	-11	69		0.01	1.4	2.1			6.7	3.9	2.8			0.08	0.17	0.25	-0.037	-0.010
C 5	337	0.9	1.2	-	7 -	-11	72		0.00	1.6	1.6			4.5	2.0	2.5			0.08	0-17	0.25	-3.006	-0.009
C6	67	1. 3	1.5	_	7 -	-11	73		0.01	2 • C	2.8			5.9	2. 4	3.4			0.10	0.22	0.33	-0.001	-0.009
07	100	1.3	1.4	-	5 -	-10	69		0.06	2.3	3.7			3.9	1.9	2.0			0.10	0.18	0.28	-0.005	-0.009
0.8	353	C.3	1.2	-	1	- a	59		0.36	2.8	€.0			3.6	1.5	2. 1			0.12	0.14	0.26	-0.001	-0.005
00	18	1.1	1.2		2	- 7	51		0.75	5.6	5.7			7.0	3.0	4.1			0.28	0.15	0.43	0.031	0+011
10	28	1.6	1.7		3	- 7	49		1.10	7.8	5.0			8.4	1.8	6.6			0.32	0.07	0.39	0.109	0.086
11	61	1.5	1.7		6	- 8	3 &		1.38	4.2	3.2			3.6	1. 3	2.3			0.21	0.05	0.27	0.055	0.048
12	40	1.8	2.0 11		8	-8	3 2	C • 2	1.44	0.9	8.3	1.3	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.3	0.004	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.39	0.031	0.034
13	118	3.5	3.7 12		5 -	-11	32	0.1	0.73	C.7	0.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.000	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.020	0.029
14	110	2.4	2.7 7	,	5	-9	37	-c.1	0.41	0.7	C . 8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.000	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.015	0.026
15	103	1.8	2.0 14	•	4	-8	41	C.1	0.14	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.000	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.008	0.017
16	129	2.0	2.0 12		3 -	-10	41	0.0	-0.01	0.9	2.3	3.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.5			0.07	0.06	0.14	0.005	0.011
17	145	1. 9	2.0 6	•	2	-9	46	- C • 1	-0.00	1.1	4.6	5. 8	3.0	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.700		0.09	0.12	0.21	0.000	-0.001
18	127	1. i	1.2 7		1	9	4 8	c. 0	-0.00	1.3	4.5	7.4	3.4	3.5	1.4	2.0	0.004		0.09	0.19	0.28	0.003	-0.002
19	63	1. 0	1.2 12		1	-8	53	C. C	-0.00	1.5	5.5	7.1	4.2	4.5	1.7	2.8	0.000		0.09	0.26	0.35	0.007	-0.002
20			1.7 16														0.000					0.000	
21			2.6 6																0.07		0.17		-0.001
22			3.2 5																0.05	0.03	0.08		0.005
23			2.7 6																0.03	0.03	0.06	0.008	-

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ţ.	E.	Р	D	Ġ	P	•	н	٨	v	۲	Č	ŋ	c	Ċ	4	c	2	2	2	Ċ	X	Ď	3
oc	11	2.7	2.8	6	-2	-6	71	C • u	-0.00	£.9	C • 2	8.0	2.4	2.8	1. 3	1.5	0.000		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.009	
01	7	1.7	1.8	6	-3	-6	81	0.0	-0.00	1 . C	0.1	0.5	2.2	2.7	1. 4	1.3	0.000		0.03	0.02	0. 05	0.003	
02	188	1.4	1.5	10	-4	-6	84	C.0	-0.10	2.2	0.3	0.7	2.6	3.0	1. 4	1.6	0.003		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.000	
03	229	1.4	1.4	4	- 5	-7	85	C • 0	-0.00	1.7	c. €	1.0	2 • 4	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.000		0.06	0.05	0.12	0.000	
C4	233	1.1	1.2	6	- 5	-7	86	0.0	-0.00	1.9	C.6	2.3	2 •4	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.000		0.07	0.09	0.16	ەدن.٥	
05	1 93	0.4	1.1	11	-6	- 8	85	C . 0	-C.OO	1.7	0.7	3.1	4.6	4. 1	2.4	1.6	0.003		0.07	0.10	0.16	0.000	
06	193	2.2	2.3	5	-6	-8	83	C. C	-0.00	1.5	8.0	1.8	2.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.000		0.06	0.08	0.14	0.00	
07	164	2.0	2.5	16	-5	- 8	80	0.0	0.03	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.3	2.7	1. 5	1.2	0.000		0.05	0.05	0.10	0.000	
c 8	170	2.1	2.1	7	- 2	-9	62	0.0	0.43	1.1	C.7	1.4	1.9	2 •4	1.3	1.1	0.000		0.04	0.03	0.07	0.004	
C 9	164	2.9	3.1	6	-0	-9	52	0.2	0.77	0.9	C.5	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.012	
10	143	3.2	3.3	8	1	- 8	49	-0.1	C. 93	0.9		0.4					0.000				•	0.018	
11	138	4.0	4.1	7	3	-9	44	-0.1	1.43			0.8	1.7						0.02	0.02	0.04	0.021	
12	139	4.8	4.9	8	4	- 8	41	-C.2	1.63			0.7	1.7						0.02	0.02	0.03	0.030	
13	141	2.7	2.8	12	5	- 7	43	0.1	1.11			0.9	1.7						0.02	0.02	J.04	0.029	
14	110	2.2	2.4	11	5	-6	43	-C-1	0.76			1. 4	1.8				0.000		0.02	0.03	0.05	0.034	
15	79	2.8	2.9	13	5	-6	4 8	C-0	0.29	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.700		0.02	0.04	0.06	0.030	
16	341	3.2	3.5	5	2	-7	55	C • 1	-0.01	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.9	2. 5	1.3	1.1	0.000		0.04	0.04	0.08	0.010	
17	3+1	2.8	2.9	5	-1	-7	6 I	C • C	0.00	C • 8	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.5	1. 4	1.1	0.000		0.05	0.04	0.09	0.000	
18	336	1.8	1.9	6	-1	-7	64	C.O	0.00	C • 8	0.5	1.5	2.0	2.6	1. 4	1.1	0.000		0.06	0.04	0.09	0.000	
10	315	0.6	1.1	14	- 2	- 8	£7	0.0	0.00	1.0	C • 8	1.8	2.2	2 •8	1.6	1.2	0.000		0.06	0.05	0.11	0.000	
20	200	0.7	0.9	6	-3	– 8	72	0.0	0.00	1.4	2.3	3.8	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.6	0.000		0.07	0.17	0.24	0.001	
21	115	0.2	0.4	12	-4	- 8	75	0.0	0.00	1.6	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.000		0.08	0.23	0.31	0.005	
22	171	1.0	1.0	10	-5	- 9	77	0.0	0.60	3.5	6.5	9.3	5.1	5 •6	3.0	2.6	0.000		0.08	0.36	0.44	0.016	
23	190	1.7	1.7	4	-4	- 8	77	0.0	0.00	3.9	5.8	6.9	3.8	4.1	2.0	2.1	0.000		0.08	0.26	0.34	0.037	

н Г Н	ь М Л	V w c	8 0 C	k 5 1 6	T M P	0 W P T	H Ł	A I N	U V	7 2 2 7	c n	* C O	н С	т н с	С Н 4	N M H C	S O 2	* N D 2	N O 2	N 0	N D X	D X C	C 3
CO	178	1.8	1.8	4	- 5	-9	75	0.0	0.00	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.9	3 •2	1.7	1.4	0.000		0.07	0.14	0.22	0.000	
Cl	296	1.3	1.5	4	-6	-9	76	0.0	0.00	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.2	0.100		0.07	0.12	0.19	0.030	
02	242	1.3	1.5	6	-6	-10	77	C.O	C. 00	1. 7	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.001		0.07	0.13	0.20	0.000	
03	182	1.3	1.5	4	-6	-10	77	C. C	0.00	1.8	1.3	3.7	2.9	3.2	2. 0	1.2	0.000		0.07	0.13	0.20	0.030	
04	203	1.1	1.2	4	- 7	-10	79	0.0	0.00	1.6	1 • 1	3.1	2.8	3 •0	1.9	1.1	0.000		0.07	0.11	0.17	0.000	
C 5	226	0.9	1.4	8	-7	-10	79	0.0	0.00	2.6	1.7	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.3	1.3	0.002		0.08	0.23	0.31	0.005	
C 6	207	0.9	1.3	8	-7	-10	80	0.0	-0.00	1.9	2.9	4,8	3.7	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.000		0.08	0.27	0.35	0.009	
07	195	0.2	1.2	14	- 6	- 9	75	0.0	0.02	2.5	5.7	8.9	6.0	6.3	4.0	2.4	0.001		0.08	0.46	0.54	0.025	
C6	083	1.1	1.2	9	-2	-7	65	c. a	0.36	2.7	7.3	8.6	5.2	5. 2	2.4	2.8	0.001		0.11	0.36	0.48	0.021	
09	119	0.9	1. 2	20	2	-6	57	-C.1	0.80	2. €	4.2	5.3	3.7	4. 2	2.0	2.2	0.)03		0.13	0.16	0.29	0.010	
10	1 f 7	1.1	1.4	13	4	-6	48	-0.3	1.16	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.003		0.10	0.07	0.17	0.020	
11	125	0.8	1.1	19	8	-6	37	-0.1	1.26	1.8	2.6	3.3		3.1	1.5	1.6	0.007		0.12	0.07	0.19	0.021	
12	64	1.8	1. 9	15	7	-7	36	0.0	1.24	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	2.6	1. 5	1.2	0.006		0.07	0.04	0.12	0.027	
13	71	2.2	2. 3	10	8	-8	34	C.O	1.02	1.1	C • 6	0.9	2.1	2.3	1. 4	0.9	0.001		0.05	0.04	0.09	0.024	
14	50	1.6	2.0	10	8	-9	31	-0.1	0.59	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	1. 4	1. 2	0.009		0.06	0.03	0.10	0.032	
15	91	1.9	2.2	14	6	-9	34	-0.1	0.22	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.6	1. 4	1.2	0.001		0.07	0.04	0.10	0.011	
16	118	2.0	2.2	5	4	-7	44	-0.1	-0.02	0.8	1.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.4	0.000		0.07	0.07	0.14	0.000	
17	179	1.7	1.9	6	2	-8	50	0.0	-0.00	0.8	3.0	4.4	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	0.000		0.08	0.09	0.18		
18	2 01	1. 4	1.5	5	-0	-9	54	0.0	-0.00	0.9	3.1	4.7	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.6	0.000		0.08	0.15	0.23		
19	196	2.3	2.0	3	- c	- 8	56	0.2	-0.00	1.0	3.0	4.6	2 •9	3.2	1.4	1.8	0.000		0.09	0.15	0.23	0.003	
20	50	0.4	1.1	19	-2	- 8	62	0.1	-0.00	1.3	4 • 1	6.2	4.6	4.7	2.3	2.4	0.000		0.09	0.21	0 • 30	0.004	
21	171	1.2	1.5	1?	-3	- 8	68	0.0	-0.00	1.8	€.9	9.0	4.9	5 •4	2.5	2.9	0.000		0.09	0.34	0.42	0.013	
22	197	1 •6	1.8	7	- 3	- 8	69	0.0	-0.00	2.0	5.7	0.3	4.0	4.3	1.9	2.3	0.000		0.08	0.30	0.39	0.012	
23	198	2.2	2.4	4	-4	- 9	65	0.0	-0.00	1.5	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.9	1.8	2.0	0.000		0.08	0.18	0.26	0.002	

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P CO	20 <i>6</i>	3.0	0 2 • 1	r:	P	7	H	N'	۷	н,	0	0	c	C	4	, r	2	2	2	0	X	D
01	207	2.0	3.1	4		-11	60			1.1		2.9	2.9	3.3	1.8		0+3-30		0.08	0.11	0.18	0.000
						-12	50	_				1.3	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.001		0. 07	0.07		0.000
02		3.0	3. 1		_			_	0.10		0.4		2.2		1.6	0.9	0.000		0.06	0.03	0.08	0.001
03	216	2.6	2. 8			-13			0.00						1. 6		0.)00		0.07	0.06		0.000
04	212	2.0	2.6	9		-13	48		0.01	-		0.4			2.0	0.9	0.001		0.07	0.05	0.11	0.000
CS	212		2.1 1						0.00				2.3				0.000			0.07		0.000
C 6		2.3	2.4			-13				_			2.1			1.0	0.004		0.07	0.06	0.13	0.000
07	265		1.2	-	-3	-12			C. 03		1.7		3.3		2.1	1.8	0.007		0.08	0.18		0.001
CÞ	73	0.6	0.9	19	2	-10	43	-0.1	C.39	1.0	2.4	3.5	3.1	3.3	1.8	1.6	0.002		0.10	0.17	0.26	0.003
C 9	90	0.7	1.1 2	23	4	-10	36		C. 82				3.1	3.3	1.8	1.4	0.002		0.10	0.10	0.20	0.006
10	356	5.0	2.1	9	6	-4	32	0.3	1.15	1. 2	1.3	2.5		3.6	1.5	2.1	0.003		0.10	0.04	0.14	0.026
11	350	2.7	2.4	8	7	-10	31	C. 1	1.19	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	1. 5	1.4	0.006		0.11	0.05	0.16	0.023
12	17	3.4	3.4	6	6	-9	35	0.0	1.22	1.3	C • 5	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.001		0.04	0.02	0.07	0.032
13	56	2.7	2.8	9	4	-9	40	0.0	0.81	1.3	C • 3	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.033
14	69	1.3	1.5 2	24	4	-9	40	0.0	0.44	0.8	C • 2	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.000		0.03	0.02	0.05	0.035
15	83	2.3	2.4	9	3	-9	41	0.0	0.14	0.6	C • 2	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.020
16	121	2.3	2.5	11	2	- 9	44	0.0	-0.02	0.5	C.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.2	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.018
17	139	3. 1	3.1	4	2	-9	45	C • C	-0.00	C. 6	0.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.000		0.05	0.02	0.07	0.012
18	139	2.2	2.2	6	1	-9	47	0.0	0.00	0.6	8.0	2.5	2.0	2.4	1. 3	1.2	0.000		0.06	0.02	80.0	0.006
19	160	2 •4	2.5	4	1	- 9	49	0.0	0.00	0.7	1.1	2.8	2.1	2 • 4	1.3	1.2	0.000		0.06	0.03	0.09	0.002
20	182	2.0	2.1	5	O	-9	52	0.0	0.00	0.9	1.4	3.3	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.000		0.07	0.04	0.12	J. 000
21	148	1. 1	1.3	6	-0	- 6	56	0.0	0.00	1. 8	2.2	5.1	3.0	3. 2	1.6	1.6	0• 900		0.09	0.10	0.19	0.000
22	127	1.4	1.7	5	- 2	-8	61	C • 1	0.00	1.4	2.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	2.6	1.5	0.000		0.08	0.08	0.16	0.000
23	165	2.0	2.0	4	-2	-8	63	C. 1	0.00	1.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.7	1. 4	1.3	0.000		0.07	0.05	0.12	0.000

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H U U	ь Г М	V W S P	Ь S P D	W S I G	+ E * P) W Р Т	⊦ F	R A I N	L V	т Б Б	(C	* C O	н С	T H C	С Н 4	2 M H C	\$ 0 2	* N O 2	N O 2	N D	N C X	D X D
00	197	1.7	1.8	4	- 3	- 9	65	-0.1	0.00	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	0.000		0.07	0.08	0.16	0.000
01	209	1.4	1.7	6	-4	-10	67	C.O	0.00	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	0.000		0.08	0.13	0.21	0.000
C ?	186	2.1	2.1	3	-5	- 9	70	0.0	0.00	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.6	0.300		0.08	0.09	0.17	0.000
C 3	153	2. 7	2 .8	3	-5	-10	68	C.1	0.00	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.000		0. 07	0.06	0.13	0.000
04	207	2.1	2. 1	4	-4	-10	64	C. C	0.01	1.5	0.7	0.4	2.6	3.0	1. 8	1. 2	0.008		0.08	0.09	0.17	0.000
05	243	1.0	1.2	6	-5	-11	67	c.0	0.00	1.6	C.9	0.9	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.000		0.07	0.08	0.15	0.000
C 6	273	0.5	1.0	6	-6	-11	71	0.0	0.00	1.8	1.?	C.6	3.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	0.000		0.08	0.11	Ů.19	0.000
C 7	234	0.5	1.0	6	-6	-10	73	0.0	0.Cl	1.9	1.8	1.7	4.6	4.6	3.0	1.6	0.000		0.08	0.15	0.23	0.000
08	242	0.6	1.1	8	-3	-9	66	0.0	C.32	1.6	1.5	1.1	4.3	4.7	3.3	1.4	0.001		0.08	0.10	0.18	0.001
09	168	0.5	0.9	20	2	-6	56	-0.1	C. 75	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.7	1.6	0.004		0.08	0.07	0.15	9.006
10	351	0.2	0.6	35	6	-6	41	-0.3	1.07	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.017		0.10	0.10	0.19	0.008
11	342	0.9	1.3	16	7	- 8	35	c.0	1.22	1.9	0.8	1.3	2.9	3. 2	1.5	1.6	0.018		0.11	0.06	0.17	0.021
12	30	2.2	2. 4	13	6	-6	42	-C.1	1.14	1.5	0.7			3.7	1. 5	2.1	0.037		0.12	0.09	0.21	0.028
13	6	3.1	3.4	8	5	- 7	43	0.0	0.59	1.5	C.3	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.028		0.09	0.07	0.16	0.007
14	54	1.9	2.1	9	4	-6	49	0.2	0.48	1.2	C . 2	0.7	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.5	0.012		0.05	0.03	0.08	0.021
15	57	1.8	1.9	9	4	-6	49	0.0	0.22	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.6	0.010		0.05	0.03	0.08	0.023
16	90	1.3	1.4	6	1	-7	55	0.0	-0.02	1.4	C . 4	1.2	3.5	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.000		0.07	0.03	0.10	0.011
17	69	0.4	0.7	13	-0	-7	62	C.O	-0.CO	1.6	1.1	1.9	4.0	4.3	2.6	1.7	0.)00		0.10	0.05	0.15	0.000
18	162	1. 5	1.6	10	0	-7	€ 2	0.0	0.00	1.9	3.6	6.9	4.2	4.4	2.1	2.4	0.000		0.11	0.18	0.29	0.003
19	177	2. 1	2.2	3	-0	-7	63	C • O	0.00	2.5	4.3	6.6	3.8	4. 1	1.6	2.5	0.000		0.10	0.17	0.27	0.001
20	209	C.7	1.1	13	-2	-7	68	-c. 1	0.00	3.2	5.2	8.0	4.3	4.5	1.9	2.6	0.000		0.11	0.29	0.40	0.011
21	142	C.5	1. 4	8	- 2	-7	70	C.O	0.00	3.4	6.0	9.1	4.8	4.8	2.0	2.9	0.000		0.10	0.31	0.41	0.012
22	237	C.7	1.1	8	-2	-7	72	C.C	0.00	3.4	4.7	8.1	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.6	0.000		0.09	0.27	0.37	0.010
23	180	1.4	1.5	7	+ 3	-7	74	C. C	0.00	4. C	7.1	10.2	4.8	5.2	2.3	2.9	0.000		0.10	0.33	0.44	0.016

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τ ()	ر م ۸	V W C	ė Š	W C I	T F W	Б Г.	Ω	I V E	U	R E P	c	* C	н	T -	Э Н	N M H	S O	* N O	N D	N	D N	O X I
t	R	Þ	n	G	Þ	т	H	٨	V	н	n	Ü	С	С	4	С	2	2	2	0	X	D
0.0	213	1.9	2.1	5	-3	-7	74	0.1	-0.00	3.7	5.3	7.0	4.3	4.5	2.0	2.5	0.000		0.10	0.25	0.35	0.010
C1	187	1.4	1.8	11	-3	- 8	72	-G.1	-0.00	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.8	0.000		0.10	0.13	0.22	0.002
02	111	0.8	1.1	11	-4	-9	72	0.1	-0.00	2.8	2.9	4.3	4.1	4.2	2.2	2.0	0.000		0.09	0.15	0.23	0.001
03	168	0.5	1.6	5	-5	-9	73	-C.1	-0.00	2.5	2.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.1	1.9	0.000		0.08	0.14	0.21	0.001
C4	237	0. 8	0.9	7	-6	-9	78	C • 1	0.00	3.2	2.7	3.1	5.7	6.2	3.9	2.3	0.300		0.08	0.21	0.29	0.006
05	328	C. 4	0.9	6	- 5	-9	79	0.0	0.00	2. 3	8.0	0.4	6.2	6.9	4.4	2.5	0.001		0.06	0.07	0.13	0.000
06	94	C.5	0.9	10	-6	- 9	80	C. 0	-0.00	2.5	2.3	2.7	4.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	0.000		0.06	0.17	0.23	0.003
07	194	1.3	1.4	5	-5	-8	82	C.0	-0.03	2.7	8.0	10.0	6.1	6.5	2.8	3.7	0.)00		0.09	0.40	0.49	0.021
08	182	1.5	1.6	9	- 3	-7	75	C • 1	0.18	2. 8	8.3	11.2	5.4	5. 7	2.2	3.5	0.000		0.14	0.39	0.53	0.025
00	192	1.6	1.7	7	-2	-10	56	C-0	0.48	1.8	5.6	6.7	3.6	3. 8	1.5	2.3	0.000		0.13	0. 19	0.32	0.010
10	207	C•3	8.0	14	2	-8	49	-0.1	0.80	2.0	3.8	5.9	3.2	3.4	1. 4	2.0	0.002		0.14	0.15	0. 29	0.008
11	68	0.9	1.4	15	3	-11	36	0.0	0.86	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.8	1. 3	1.5	0.000		0.10	0.05	0.15	0.013
12	25	3.7	3.9	5	2	-7	49	C - 1	0.85	3.3	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	1. 6	2. 2	0.009		0.14	0.07	0.20	0.015
13	2 2	4 .4	4.5	5	2	- 6	56	-0.1	0.69	2.9	0.8	1.3	3.1	3.4	1. 6	1.9	0.005		0.07	0.04	0.11	0.014
14	355	3.5	3.6	6	2	-6	57	-0.2	0.50	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.7	3.1	1. 5	1.6	0.001		0.06	0.04	0.10	0.010
15	336	3.7	3.8	6	2	-7	54	C -4	0.12	1.5	0.5	0.9	2.5	2.8	1. 4	1.4	0.000		0.06	0.03	0. 08	0.007
16	330	3 .4	3.4	7	0	- 7	61	-0.2	-0.03	2.0		1.6	2.5				0.000		0.07	0.03	0.09	0.000
17	329	3 •4	3.4	7	-0	-6	63	0.1	-0.00	1.9	(.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.000		0.07	0.03	0.09	0.000
18	327	3.2	3.2	6	-0	-7	6 3	0.0	-0.00	1.1	Ç.5	0.8	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.5	0.300		0.05	0.02	0.07	0.000
19	343	2.6	2.6	6	-2	-6	75	0.0	0.00	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.5	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.000
20	340	1. 7	1.7	7	-2	-5	£ 3	0.1	0.00	C.7	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.8	1. 2	1.5	0.000		0. 04	0.02	0.06	0.0)0
21	311	1.5	1.7	8	-2	-5	83	C.O	0.00	C.7	0.3	1.5	2.4	3.0	1. 4	1.6	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.000
22	308	3 .4	3.4	6	- 2	-6	76	0.0	0.00	0.8	C - 1	1.9	1.9	2 •6	1.2	1.3	0.000		0.02	0.02	0.04	0.000
23	318	3.7	3.8	6	-2	-6	78	-0.1	0.00	() . 9	c.0	3.0	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.000		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.001

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H C U R	V W D P	V W S P	3 S P D	k S I G	† F M P	n W P T	P H	P A I N	U V	N F P H	C C	* C O	н С	т Н С	С Н 4	N M H C	S O 2	* N D 2	N O 2	N O	N O X	I X G	! :
00	327	4.0	4.0	5	-2	- 6	78	C• 1	0.00	0.6	-0.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.300		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.005	
01	347	5.9	6.1	5	-3	-6	79	C.3	0.00	C.6	-0.0	3.1	1.7	2.3	1. 1	1.1	0.000		0.02	0.05	0.08	0.008	
02	333	3 •8	4.1	5	- 3	-6	79	c. 0	0.00	0.4	-0.0	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.000		0.01	0.01	0.03	0.016	
03	349	2 •4	2.5	7	-4	-7	79	0.0	0.00	0.5	-0.0	2.9	1.7	2.1	1. 2	1.0	0.000		0.01	0.01	0.03	0.013	
04	339	1.1	1.2	9	- 5	- 7	81	0.0	0.00	C.5	-0.0	2.9	1.7	2.2	1. 2	1.0	0.000		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.010	
05	212	1.0	1.1	5	-6	-9	81	C = 0	0.00	0.8	0.7	4.2	2.6	3.1	1. 7	1.4	0.000		0.06	0.09	0.14	0.001	
06	192	1 .7	1.7	3	- 7	-9	83	C • O	0.00	1.0	3.1	5.7	3.3	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.000		0.08	0.20	0.28	0.006	
07	202	1.3	1.4	5	-6	-9	85	-C.1	0.01	1.3	5.2	7.2	3.8	4. 3	1.6	2.7	0.000		0.08	0.25	0.34	0.010	
0.8	239	1.5	1.6	6	-2	-7	72	-C.2	0.44	1.8	7.1	9.0	4.2	4.5	1.6	2.9	0.003		0.12	0.30	0.42	0.020	
09	309	1.3	1.6	11	2	-7	52	3.2	0.97	1.1	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	1. 5	1. 7	0.001		0.09	0.07	0.15	0.016	
10	299	3.7	3.8	7	4	-12	32	0.1	1.40	0.5	C.3	-0.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.000		0.02	0.02	0.04	0.020	
11	5 c 8	4 • 6	4.8	8	4	-15	25	-C.1	1.55	C.4	0.2	-0.0	2.2	2.3	1. 2	1.1						0.019	
12	294	5.2	5 . 4	6	4	-15	25	-0.2	1.48	0.3	C.1	C.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.000		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.020	
13	289	5 • 2	5.3	6	4	- 16	24		1.21	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.5	2. 7	1.5	1.2	0.000		0. 01	0.01	0.03	0.020	
14	284	6.5	6.7	6	3	-15	25	C. 1	0.78	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.1	2. 2	1.2	1.0	0.000		0.02	0.02	0.04	0.016	
15	294	6.9	7. 0	5	3	-14	28	-c.1	0.31	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.7	3. 2	2.0	1.2	0.000		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.014	
16	297	7.9	7. 9	5	1	-14	31	C.1	-0.01	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.6	2. 9	1.8	1.1	0.000		0.03	0.01	0.04	0.012	
17	281	5.4	5.5	5	0	-14	34	C.1	-0.01	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.1	2. 4	1.5	1.0	0.000		0.03	0.02	0.05	0.008	
18	290	5.4	5.5	5	0	-14	34	-C.4	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.5		2.6	1. 3	1.3			0.03	0.01	0.04	0.011	
19	314	4.7	4 .8	4	-0	-13	37	0.0	0.00	0.3		0.0							0.02	0.01	0.03	0.015	
20	300	2.2	2. 3	12	-0	-13	39	-0.1	0.00	Ç.5		-0.4							0.03	0.01	0.03	0.015	
21	276	1.3	1.8	15	-1	-13	4 2	0.0	0.00	0.5		-0.1							0.03	0.01	0.04	0.010	
2 <i>2</i>	284	2. 3	2 • 4	12	0	-13	38	c.c	0.00	0.4		- U• 5							0.03	0.01	0.04	0.011	
23	292	3.8	3.9	8	1	-12	37	0.1	0.00	0.4		-0.6							0.02	0.01	0.02	0.017	

H C U R	ь Г А	۷ ۷ ۷	W S P D	k S I G	T E M P	C ₩ C Y	\$ +	A T N	Մ V	N, E P +	C	* C O	Н	T H C	2 H 4	K M H C	S O 2	* N O 2	N 0 2	N O	N C X	D X D	0 3
00	297	3.5	3.6	6	2	-12	37	-0.1	0.00	0.4		- C. 3							0.02	0.00	0.02	0.019	
01	295	4 • 6	4.7	4	3	-11	37	0.0	0.00	0.3		-0.1							0.02	0.00	0.02	0.017	
02	289	4 .4	4.4	4	2	-11	39	0.0	0.00	0.4		-0.4							0.02	0.01	0.02	0.021	
03	276	1.9	2.3	8	1	-11	42	0.0	0.00	0.4		-0.1							0.03	0.01	0.04	0.009	
04	211	2.6	2• 8	7	1	-10	43	C • C	0.00	C • 4		-0.4							0.05	0.01	0.06	0.004	
05	177	2.7	2.8	5	-0	-11	45	C.O	0.00	0.5		0.3							0.06	0.04	0.10	0.000	
06	203	2. 3	2.4	4	-0	-10	49	C.O	0.00	0. €		2.1							0.06	0.11	0.17	0.000	
C 7	199	2.7	2 • 8	4	2	-5	43	0.0	0.02	0.8		5.2							0.08	0.21	0.29	0.005	
90	255	3. 9	4.1	7	7	-8	35	0.0	0.41	1.0		3.9							0.08	0.16	0.25	0.007	
09	271	4.4	4. 5	5	11	-7	29	C • 2	0.87	C • 7		0.6							0.05	0.03	-0.03	800.0	
10	268	4.3	4 . 4	7	14	-6	25	-0.1	1.21	0.4		0.3							0.04	0.03	0.04	0.013	
11	274	3.8	3. 9	8	15	-7	22	-C.2	1.36	0.4		0.5							0.03	0.02	0.05	0.018	
12	254	1.7	2.3	13	17	-7	15	0.0	1.27	0.5		1.4							0.04	0.03	3 .36	0.019	
13	169	1.5	2.0	16	16	-10	16	-0.1	1.00	C•3		1.9							0.04	0.03	0.07	0.026	
14	313	2.9	3 . 2	10	18	-9	16	0.1	0.66	0.3		0.1							0.03	0.02	0.06	0.021	
15	256	2. 9	3.0	5	16	-10	16	-0.1	0.25	0.4		0.0							0.05	0.03	0.07		
16	302	1.4	1.6	8	13	-10	19	0.4	-0.01	0.7		1.3							0.07	0.05	0.12	0.000	
17	249	1. 4	1.5	13	9	-10	25	- C • 1	0.01	0.8		2.1							0.07	0.04	0.10	0.000	
18	213	2.2	2.3	5	8	-10	28	-C.2	0.01	1.3		6.4							0.08	0.25	0.33	0.011	
19	274	0.9	1.7	9	7	-9	33	0.1	0.01	1.2		5.8							0.08	0.25	0.33	0.009	
20	197	1. 2	1.4	12	5	– B	40	0.0	0.00	2.0		7.9							0.07	0.43	0.50	0.021	
21	169	1.1	1.5	8	5	-8	38	C • C	0.00	1.4		6.8							0.09	0.29	0.38	0.008	
22	195	1.8	2 • 2	5	5	-9	35	0.0	-0.00	0.5		£. 0							0.08	0.24	0.33	0.005	
23	165	1.4	1.5	11	3	- 9	42	0 •0	-0.00	0.9		7.8							0.08	0.25	0.33	0.004	

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ь С Н	V W D P	V W S P	W W S S P I D G	T E M P	D W P T	н s	P A I U M' V	H d m X	c o	* C O	H C	T H C	С Н 4	N M H C	S O 2	* N O 2	N 0 2	N O	N O X	0 X D	0
СО	151	1.4	1.6 15	3	-9	42	0.0 -0.00	0.7		5.3							0.07	0.15	0.22	0.000	
01	187	2.4	2.6 8	2	-10	42	0.0 -0.00	C • 4		3.4							0.07	0.08	0.15	0.000	
02	212	1 •6	2.0 20	2	- 9	45	0.0 -0.00	0.8		3.9							0.09	0.19	0.27	0.031	
03	204	1.3	1.6 18	1	-9	48	0.0 -0.00	0.8		3. 4							0.08	0.20	0.28	0.001	
C 4	193	0.9	1.4 15	1	– 6	51	0.0 -0.00	0.8		3.4							0.09	0.20	0.29	0.003	
05	194	1.2	1.7 14	2	-9	47	C.O -0.00	0.6		3.3							0.08	0.18	0.26	0.002	
C 6	229	1.0	1.5 21	1	— ģ	50	0.0 -0.00	1.2		6.1							0.09	0.41	0.50	0.013	
07	243	1.6	1.9 13	3	-8	45	C.1 -0.01	1.4		9.5							0.06	0.57	0.63	0.022	
G R	227	1.9	2.5 10	5	- 8	38	-0.1 0.15	2.1		12.4							0.11	0.60	0.72	0.025	
Cc	236	1.4	1.7 14	8	-8	3.3	-0.1 0.58	1.7		9.6							0.12	0.43	0.55	0.014	
10	313	C. 5	1.3 17	13	-6	25	-0.1 C.58	1.7		9.5							0.18	0.20	0.37	0.015	
11	30	1.6	1.5 12	15	-6	25	-C.1 0.97	1.5		8.8							0.21	0.12	0.33	0.017	
12	35	2.0	2.1 8	13	- 3	33	C.1 0.85	1.6		4.7										0.010	
13	56	1.0	1.3 22	14	- 2	34	0.0 0.93	1.7		4.7							0.11	0.06	0.17	0.014	
14	21	1.5	1.6 10	16	-3	28	-0.1 0.61	2.1		4. 7							0.13	0.06	0.19	0.018	
15	47	0.7	1.0 12	14	- 2	34	0.0 0.17	2.6		5.6							0.15	0.08	0.22	0.012	
16	48	1. 2	1.3 7	11	-2	42	0.1 -0.61	2. 4		6.1							0.11	0.19	0.29	0.008	
17	53	0.2	0.7 21	7	- 2	54	0.0 0.01	2.7		10.1							0.09	0.27	0.36	0.014	
18	167	1.0	1.1 5	5	- 2	59	0.0 0.02	3.3		13.5							0.09	0.52	0.61	0.040	
19	26P	0.1	0.9 16	4	-3	60	0.2 0.01	3.8		16.1							0.06	0.56	0.62	0.043	
20	209	C.1	0.7 20	2	-3	68	C.1 0.02	4.5		17.4							0.12	0.77	0.89	0.061	
21	220	0.7	1.0 19	2	- 3	73	c.o o.oo	5.9		22.6							0.15	1.09	1.24	0.084	
22	211	1.3	1.9 15	2	- 2	72	C.O 0.00	€.7		28.2							0.21	1.27	1.48	0.104	
23	257	0.4	1.3 21	2	-3	71	C.O 0.00	5.9		23.5							0.18	1.08	1.26	0.087	

CFNVER, CCLC. NOV 30,1973

р () Н	۲ ۲ ۷	V 9 9	В В В	k S I	T E M	D k	Ŀ	Ω Δ Ι	IJ	r F P	Ç	* C	н	T H	C	N M	s o	* N O	N 0	N	N D	0 X I
00				٠,	Р.	Τ,	7.0	N	۷	F .	С	0	С	С	4	С	2	2	2	0	X	D
	208		1.6			-4	76	0.0	0.00	5.0		16.8							0.15	0.87	1.02	0.072
C1	154	0.4	0.7	_	0	-5		C.O	0.00	4 • 8		16.3							0.15	0.82	0.97	0.066
02	219	C.7		9	-0	-4	75		0.00	5.1		15.8							0.16	0.94	1. 10	0.078
C3	284	0.4	0.9		-1	-5			-0.CO	4 • 4		15.0							0.13	0.87	1.00	0.067
04	124	C• 3	8.0		-1	- 5	75	0.0	-c•00	3.7		13.7							0.13	0.79	0.93	0.050
05	242	0.5	0.7	10	-2	- 5	77	C.C	-0.00	4.3		15.4							0.14	0. 93	1.07	0.070
06	193	1.0	1.2	7	-2	-5	76	0.0	0.00	4.2		18.2							0.16	1.09	1.25	0.085
07	176	1.0	1.3	12	-0	-5	72	C.C	-0.01	3.1		20.3							0.13	0.94	1.07	0.057
0.8	194	1.2	1.9	22	1	-5	64	-C.2	0.23	3.3		21.4							0.17	0.98	1.15	0.073
C9	180	0.8	1.0	18	6	-3	54	0.0	0.62	4, 4		19.5							0.25	0. 85	1.10	0.075
10	358	0.6	1.0	11	10	-6	33	0.0	0.82	2.6		8.1							0.21	0.20	0.41	0.023
11	244	1.0	1.2	10	11	-6	29	0.1	0.93	3.0		2.6							0.18	0.10	0.28	0.018
12	34	1.0	1.3	11	13	-7	24	-C.1	0.85	2.3		2.2	3.7				0.013	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.19	0.021
13	28	2.5	2.6	6	11	-5	31	0.0	0.73	3.1		2. 0	3.2				0.021	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.22	0.019
14	15	2.5	2.6	6	11	-3	38	-C.1	0.54	1.7		1.5	3.3				0.011	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.016
15	16	2.7	3 •0	6	10	-3	42	0.0	0.20	1.8		2.3	3.1				0.002	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.016
16	44	2.3	2.3	5	7	-3	52	C.O	-0.01	2.5		2.1	3.9				0.000	0.07	0. 08	0.03	0.11	0.009
17	24	1.7	1.7	5	4	- 3	60	0.0	0.01	2.6		5. 0	4.1				0.000	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.002
18	68	C.8	1.0	14	2	-4	66	C.3	0.01	2. 2	1.9	1.6	4.0	6.3	1.8	4.5	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.000
19	339	C . 8	0.5	14	1	-4	69	C.O	0.01	2.1	1.5	1.8	3.8	5.6	1.7	3.9	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.000
20	337	C.7	0.7	9	1	-4	72	C.0	0.01	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.9	1.7	3.3	0.)00	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.003
21	32	C .8	1.2	9	1	-4	7 1	0.0	C. CO	2.1	2.4	4.1	4.8	5 •6	1.9	3. 7	0.001	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.26	0.004
22	118	0.7	0.7	9	С	-4	74	0.0	0.00	2.0	2.4	4.2	4.6	5.4	2. 3	3. 1	0.001	0.06	0.09	0.17	0.26	J. 004
23	125	0.5	0.7	14	- 0	-4	77	0.0	0.00	2.1	3.6	5.3	5.2	5.8	2. 5	3.3	0.002	0.05	0,09	0.27	0.36	0.012

H C U R	V W D R	V W S P	k S D	W S T G	T E M P	D W P T	Ŗ	R A I	U V	N F P H	c c	* C	Н	т н С	C H 4	N M C	S 0 2	* N O 2	N 0 2	<i>N</i>	N O X	0 X I D	ე 3
00	140	0.4	0.7	18	-0	- 4	77	0.0	0.00	2.3	3.3	6.2	5.5	5. 9	2.5	3.4	0.001	0.05	0.09	0.25	0.33	0.010	
01	11	0.6	0.8	14	-1	-4	78	C.O	0.00	2.5	3.1	5.4	5.8	6.4	2.7	3.7	0.004	0.04	0.08	0.25	0.33	0.009	
02	354	C.5	0.6	9	-1	-4	€ 2	C.O	0.00	2.6	2.1	4.3	5 • 5	5.8	2.2	3.5	0.308	0. 02	0.08	0.22	0.30	0.006	
03	320	0.5	0.6	6	-2	-4	٤4	0.0	0.00	2.8	2.4	5.1	7.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	0.008	0.03	0.08	0.26	0.34	0.009	
04	57	0.5	0.6	12	-2	-4	81	C.O	-c. co	3.1	3.4	6.1	8.6	8.1	3.7	4.4	0.004	0.04	0.08	0.32	0.41	0.015	
0.5	204	0.8	0.9	8	-2	- 5	84	0.0	-0.00	3.5	4.2	7.1	8.9	9.2	4. 4	4. 8	0.006	0.04	0.09	0.40	0.49	0.021	
06	205	1.2	1.3	8	- 3	- 5	86	0.0	-0.00	4.4	6.0	11.2	9.2	9.1	4. 1	5.0	0.004		0.12	0.69	0.82	0.047	
07	237	1.1	1.5	7	-2	~ 5	85	-0.1	-0.00	4.9	8.2	14.1	9.4	9.1	3. 5	5.6	0.003		0.14	0.76	0.91	0.053	
C 8	263	1.1	1.4	5	- 2	-4	83	-C.1	0.23	5.0	9.1	13.9	9.7	8.2	3. 2	5.0	0.004		0.15	0.69	0.84	0.055	
09	197	1.7	2.4	16	6	- 2	62	0.1	0.70	4. 4	8.4	10.6	10.7	12.4	6.5	4.9	0.008	0.22	0.19	0.46	0.65	0.047	•
10	200	3.0	3.0	5	15	-7	27	-0.2	1.08	C.7	1.4	2.8	2.4	3. 1	1.2	1.9	0.000	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.010	•
11	196	3.5	3. 5	5	19	-9	15	0.1	1.22	0.6	1.0			2.7	1. 1	1.7	0.000	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07		
12	2 04	3.5	3.6	6	20	- 8	15	- C • 1	1.18	0.5	0.7		2.1	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.002	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.09		
13	208	2 •4	2.6	8	21	-8	14	0.0	0.97	0.4	0.5		2.0	2.4	1. 0	1.4	0.002	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06		
14	342	1.2	3.0	8	21	- 5	15	0.0	0.57	2.6	1.3		3.2	3.6	1.5	2.2	0.300	0. 05	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.053	0.054
12	28	3.2	3. 3	3	16	2	39	- c · 1	C.20	7.6	2.4		7.0	7.5	2. 8	4. 7	0.000	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.097	0.088
16	49	1.7	1.8	6	11	1	51	0.0	-0.02	8.0	2.5		8.5	9• 2	3.5	5.7	0.004	0.16	0.17	0.01	0.19	0.050	0.043
17	55	0.6	0.8	12	7	0	64	0.0	0.00	7.7	3.3		7.4	8.1	3.3	4.8	0.000	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.019	0.015
<i>l</i> 8	188	1.0	1.1	13	5	Ó	7 C	0.0	0.01	8.1	4.2		7.8	8.9	3.7	5.1	0.000	0.16	0.17	0.12	0.29	0.017	0.003
19	109	1.9	2.0	6	6	1	70	0.0	0.01	9.5	11.1		9.6	10.1	3.4	6.7	0.000	0.21	0.22	0.32	0.55	0.035	-0.001
20	227	1.1	1.0	6	5	-0	65	0.0	0.01	11.2	11.7		11.5	10.3	4.9	6.8	0.004	0.24	0.15	0.45	0.61	0.050	-0.001
21	339	0.4	1.3	7	3	-1	7€	C•3	0.01	9.9	11.2		11.6	11.8	5.5	6.4	0.004	0.22	0.13	0.47	0.61	0.048	-0.001
22	231	1.9	2.3	6	5	-2	€2	0.1	C. 01	3.2	4.5		6.2	6.1	2. 7	3.4	0.003	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.32	0.014	-0.301
23	236	2.1	2.9	7	7	- 7	36	-0.1	0.00	۶ •0	1.2		4.5	4.7	2.8	1.9	0.004	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.000	-0.001

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DENVER, COLO. DEC 2.1973

F 0	٧ ٧	V W	W	W S	T F	6.4		F A	E N		*		т	5	W Vi	S	* N	N		Ŋ	O X	
U P	r R	۶ ۵	U D	C I	N D	P T	R H	I L N V	p F	C	C	r C	Н С	H 4	C H	0 2	<u>0</u> 2) 2	C VI	О Х	I D	C 3
00	200	5.4	5.4	3	10	-8	2 8	0.0 -0.00	0.4	C.3		1.8	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.000	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.37	0.000	0.003
C1	185	4.6	4.7	3	10	-8	27	0.0 -0.00	0.3	C.2		1.8	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.)02	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.000	0.000
02	1.82	4. 0	4.0	4	10	-8	29	C. 0 -0.01	0.4	C.3		1.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.007	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.000	-0.001
C 3	193	4.7	4 .8	4	10	- 8	28	0.1 -0.01	0.4	0.1		1.8	2.2	0. 9	1.3	0.010	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.000	0.000
04	197	2.8	3.5	20	ċ	- 8	30	-0.1 -0.01	0.4	0.1		1.7	2. 2	0.9	1.3	0.003	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.000	0.007
05	185	6.6	6.7	5	11	- 8	27	0.1 -0.01	0.3	0.1		1.6	2. 1	0.8	1.2	0.000	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.002	0.011
06	191	5 •8	5.9	5	11	-7	27	0.1 -0.01	0.3	0.1		1.6	2. 1	0.8	1.2	0.000	-0.01	0. 02	0.04	0.06	0.001	0.010
07	194	6 -1	6.1	4	11	- 7	5 c	0.0 0.01	0.3	0.1		1.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.000	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.000	0.009
c 8	183	€.0	6.0	3	12	-7	26	-0.2 C.37	0.3	€.2		1.7	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.)00	-0.01	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.001	0.010
00	187	5.4	5.5	4	14	-7	23	0.0 (.81	0.4	0.3		1.7	2.3	0. 9	1.3	0.000	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.005	0.013
10	191	4 • 6	4.7	7	16	-6	21	0.0 1.15	0.5	0.2		1.7	2.2	0. 9	1.3	0.000	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.009	0.017
11	Я	2.6	4 •0	11	16	- 5	24	0.0 1.26	1.0	0.3		2.1	2.7	1. 1	1.6	0.000	-0.00	0.04	0.03	0. 36	0.010	0.016
12	349	4.7	4.9	6	14	- 5	27	0.1 1.09	1.2	0.3		1.8	2.5	1. 0	1.4	0.001	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.015	0.317
13	16	6 .8	6.9	4	13	- 5	25	C.O 0.72	0.7	C.2		1.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.000	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.017	0.023
14	351	6.3	6.4	5	11	-4	37	0.0 0.32	0.9	C.2		1.7	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.011	-0.00	0.04	0.14	0.18	0.008	0.003
15	ς	7.0	7.0	5	9	-3	43	0.1 0.05	0.6	C - 1		1.7	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.005	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	3.557	0.013
16	20	8. 2	8.3	3	7	-4	49	-0.1 -C.C3	0.6	0.1		1 •8	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.000	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.007	0.315
17	21	7.7	7.8	5	4	-4	57	0.1 -0.01	0. €	0.1		1.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.001	-0.04	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.008	0.017
18	13	7.6	7.7	4	1	-3	76	0.0 0.00	0.6	C - 1		1.7	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.)00	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.002	0.012
19	11	5.1	5.1	4	-0	-3	8 4	0.0 0.00	0.6	0.1		1.7	2.5	1. 1	1.3	0.000	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.002	0.012
20	8	5 •6	5.7	5	-0	- 3	84	0.1 0.00	C.5	0.1		1.6	2. 4	1. 1	1. 3	0.000	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.005	0.015
21	15	5.3	5.3	4	- 1	- 3	P B	0.0 -0.00	0.4	C.1		1.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.000	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.008	0.017
22	20	5.4	5.5	4	- 1	-3	8 .	C.O -0.01	0.4	0.1		1.7	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.100	0.00	0.01	0.01	J.02	0.011	0.019
23	16	4.5	4.5	4	- 1	- 3	89	0.2 -0.01	0.4	0.1		1.9	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.012	0.019

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F	V ¥	V	۱ ۸ ۲	W S	Ť F	ر ب		F A		N F		3'6		Ţ	5	N M	S	* N	Ŋ		V.	0 X	
t) R	Ď.	S P	P C	Ť G	N P	D T	F H	I N	U V	P ►	C C	с 0	H C	H	H 4	H C	0	0	0 2	N O	x X	I D	3 3
on	12	5.5	5.5	4	- 1	- 3	87	-0.2	-0.01	0.4	C.1		1.6	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.014	0.023
01	7	5.7	5.7	4	- 2	-4	8 6	c.c	-0.01	0.4	C - 1		1.6	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.013	0.020
02	359	3.0	3.1	5	-2	-4	88		-C. 01	0.3	C . 1		1.7	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.300	-0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.012	3.018
03	359	3.1	3.2	5	-2	-4	۶٤		-C. 01	0.3	C - 1		1.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.000	-0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.012	0.018
04	346	C. 9	1.8	11	-2	-4	87	C.O	-c.c1	C•4	0.1		2.2	2.6	1. 1	1.5	0.001	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.008	0.314
C 5	263	0.8	1.1	17	-2	-4	86	0.0	-0.01	0.4	0.2		2.1	2.5	1. 1	1.4	0.000	0.03	0.05	0.03	C.08	0.000	0.005
06	330	0.4	1.0	17	- 2	- 5	85	C.0	-0.01	C. 5	0.6		2.4	2.8	1. 3	1.5	0.000	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.001	0.002
07	122	0.4	0.8	16	- 3	-5	8 5	C. C	-0.01	0.6	2.1		3.1	3.7	1.3	2.4	0.001	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.003	0.004
08	189	1. 8	1.8	4	- 2	- 5	83	0.1	0.34	0.9	3.2		3.8	4.3	1.2	3.1	0.000	0.08	0.09	0.19	0.29	0.010	0.001
09	1 8 5	3.1	3 • 1	4	-0	-4	73	C.4	0.90	1.0	2.8		3.3	3.9	1.2	2.7	0.002	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.23	0.012	0.007
10	154	2. 5	2.6	6	1	-4	66	2.1	1.36	0.6	1.3		2 •4	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.000	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.15	J.014	0.014
11	141	1.0	1.3	13	4	- 5	53	0.0	1.53	0.6	1.0		2.5	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.001	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.016	0.016
12	276	0.5	0.7	12	8	-4	45	C.5	1.47	0.7	0.9		2.2	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.006	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.021	0.323
13	313	0.7	0.9	18	8	- 7	36	-0.3	1.17	0.6	0.4		2.1	2.6	1. 0	1.6	0.005		0.07	0.05	0.12	0.023	0.023
14	108	0.5	1.1	16	6	- 8	38	0.1	0.68	C.7			2.8				0.004		0.08	J.04	0.12	0.025	0.024
15	159	2.1	2.3	6	2	- 9	47	-0.2	0.24	1.0	2.0		2.8	3.5	1.3	2. 2	0.003		0.12	0.05	0.18	0.018	0.014
16	186	2.6	2.7	5	O	-7	61	C - 1	-0.02	1.2	3.7		3.7	4.2	1. 3	2.9	0.001		0.15	0.14	0.29	0.008	0.000
17	175	1.9	2.0	5	- 1	- 8	64	0.0	-0.01	C. 9	5.3		3.5	4. 2	1.3	2.9	0.000	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.31	0.009	0.000
18	225	2.1	2.2	3	- 3	-8	68	c. 0	-0.01	1.3	5.0		3.6	4.3	1.4	2.9	0. 700	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.42	0.019	0.000
19	226	1.3	1.4	5	-3	-7	72	c • o	-0.01	1.3	3.5		3.5	4.2	1.4	2.7	0.000	0.11	0.11	0.28	0.43	0.016	0.000
20	203	1.7	1.8	3	- 3	- 7	72	0.0	-0.00	1. €	4.1		3.9	4.4	1.5	2. 9	0.000	0.10	0.10	0.29	0.40	0.017	0.000
71	208	2.1	2.4	4	-4	- R	71	0.0	-0.00	1.5	2.9		3.6	4.3	1.8	2.5	0.000	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.31	0.009	0.000
22	171	2.1	2. 2	6	-4	-9	71	C. 0	-0.00	1.5	2.€		2.8	3.5	1.3	2.1	0.300	0.09	80.0	0.13	0.21	0.002	0.000
23	221	1.3	1.5	12	-5	- 9	75	0.0	C. C4	1.5	2.0		2.9	3.4	1. 4	2.0	0.000	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.27	0.007	0.000

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R	Þ	P		Ċ	Þ	т	Н	Ň	v	Н	Ö	Ö	Ċ	c	4	c	2	2	2	Ô	X	Ď	3
00	115	0.4	1.0 2	o	-3	- 7	74	0.0	-0.00	2. C	3.0		4.2	4. 7	2. 1	2.7	0.000	0.11	0.09	0.28	0.38	0.015	0.000
01	152	0.6	0.9 1	3	- 3	- 7	74	0.0	-0.00	1.2	2.0		3.0	3.5	1.6	1.9	0.000	0.09	0.08	0.14	3.22	0.003	0.000
02	170	0.6	0. A	6	-3	-7	7.3	0.0	-0.00	0.8	1.5		2.9	3.3	1 - 4	1.9	0.000	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.002	0.000
С3	226	0.4	0.6	8	-3	-7	75	0.0	-0.00	1.5	2.2		3.7	4.2	1. 8	2. 4	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.24	0.33	0.011	0.000
C 4	101	0.5	0.9	8	-4	- 8	75	0.0	-0.00	1.7	2.4		4.3	4.7	1.8	2.9	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.30	0.39	0.016	0.000
0.5	172	0.3	0.6	8	~ 5	-8	79	0.0	-0.00	1.8	3.3		5.1	5.5	2.3	3.2	0.000	0.10	0.10	0.37	0.47	0.321	.0.000
06	16	1.1	1.6 1	3	-6	-8	61	C. 0	-0.00	1.7	3.8		5.0	5.3	2.4	2.9	0.300	0.10	0.09	0.36	0.46	0.021	0.000
C 7	20	3.9	4.0	4	-3 -	-11	58	0.0	C. C2	0.5	1.0		2.5	2.9	1. 1	1.8	0.000	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.000	0.003
c 8	355	0.5	1.3 2	0	0 -	-10	49	-0.2	0.41	0.7	2.1		2.7	3.1	1. 3	1.9	0.000	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.002	o.003
C S	52	1.5	1.8 2	0	2 -	-10	41	0.1	0.92	0.6	1.2		2.8	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.006	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.007	0.010
10	32	0.3	1.1 1	7	4 -	-10	36	0.0	1.28	0.6	C.8			3.8	1.8	2.0	0.002	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.018	0.020
11	188	1.4	1.7 1	4	4 -	-11	34	-0.1	1.16	1.8	2.3		3.0	3.5	1.4	2.1	0.000	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.19	0.028	0.024
12	196	1.8	2.0 1	1	4	-9	39	-0.1	1.20	2. 1	2.7		2.9	3.6	1.3	2. 3	0.000	0.17	0.15	0.04	0.19	0.033	0.030
13	93	0.4	1.7 2	6	4 -	-10	36	-C.1	0.99	1.6	1.6		2.7	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.000	0.14	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.041	0.034
14	3 09	3, 4	3.8	9	4 -	-11	32	-0.1	0. 83	8.0	0.7		2.4	2.7	1. 1	1.7	0.000	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.025	0.027
15	330	3.7	3.9	8	3 -	- 13	31	0.3	0.30	0.4	0.3		1.8	2. 2	1.0	1.2	0.000	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.013	0.030
16	303	2.6	2.8	6	1 -	-14	34	-0.1	-0.01	0.5	C.6		2.3	2.7	1.2	1.3	0.000	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.000	0.010
17	281	4.0	4. 0	4	-1	-15	36	-C.1	0.00	0.5	C.6		2.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.000	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.000	0.009
18	2.83	4.4	4.5	4	-2	-15	36	0.0	0.00	0.4	0 • 4		2.1	2.3	1. 1	1.2	0.000	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.000	0.715
10	2 36	4.5	4.5	4	-1	-15	35	0.0	0.00	0.3	C • 2		3.6	4.3	2.3	2.0	0.000	0.03	0. 03	0.01	0.04	0.000	0.019
20	232	3.7	3. 7	4	-2	-16	36	C.O	0.00	0.5	C • 2		2.1	2 •4	1.3	1.2	0.)00	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.000	0.014
21	3 01	2. 7	2.8	4	-3	-16	37	C.1	0.00	0.3	0.2		2.4	2.8	1. 5	1.3	0.000	0.03	0.03	0.01	0. 05	0.000	0.015
22	214	1.3	1.7	6	-5 -	- 16	44	0.0	0.00	C. E	1.8		2.9	3. 3	2.0	1.3	0.000	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.000	3.000
23	173	2 •4	2.5	7	-	-16	47	0.0	0.00	0.7	2.0		2.7	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.300	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.19	0.000	0.000

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U R	£	S P	P Í	M P	P I	U V	Ь Б	c O	C	C H	H H	٠ ٠	£ H	0	0	n 2	۰ 0	O X	Ĭ D	Ω 3
00	2.05	2. 4	2.7 8	-6 -16	44 0.0	C. CO	0.6	0.9		2.4	2.6	1. 1	1.5	0.000	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.000	0.303
C 1	243	2.0	2.2 11	-5 -16	44	0.00	0.6	C • 7		2.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.)00	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.000	0.001
02	2 0 2	2.8	2.9 5	-7 -16	48	C. CO	0.5	C.7		2.4	2.7	1.2	1.4	0.000	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.000	0.300
0 3	198	2.8	2.8 3	-8 -16	53 0.0	0.00	0.5	C . 7		2.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	0.700	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.000	0.000
C4	217	2.8	3.0 11	-8 -16	52 C.C	0.00	0. €	0.5		2.6	2. 9	1.2	1.7	0.000	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.000	0.000
05	275	2.5	2.9 12	-7 -16	49 0.0	0.00	0.4	C-4		2.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.000	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.000	0.007
06	286	3.6	4.1 6	-4 -17	38 0.0	0.00	0.5	c . é		2.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.000	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.000	0.J13
07	151	2. 8	3.1 9	-8 -17	48 0.0	0.00	8.0	2.9		3.1	3.3	1. 3	2.0	0.010	0.09	0.08	0.26	0.35	0.000	0.000
Ca	204	3.1	3.2 4	-6 -17	43 -0.1	0.36	1.2	4.0		3.5	3. 6	1.2	2. 4	0.009	0.10	0.09	0.25	0.34	0.000	0.000
09	193	3.1	3.2 6	-2 -15	39 0.0	0.80	1.6	4.8		3.8	4.0	1.3	2.7	0.005	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.33	0.000	0.002
10	262	2.8	3.3 13	1 -14	31 -0.1	1.23	1.0	2.0		2.6	3.0	1.3	1.8	0.000	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.000	0.012
11	3 06	5.7	5.8 5	3 -16	25 -0.1	1.53	0.5	C.2		2.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.000	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.002	0.025
12	3.08	5.6	5.7 5	4 -15	25 C•1	1.51	0.4	0.2		1.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.000	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.023	0.028
13	300	3 . 8	3.9 6	4 -15	25 C.1	1.23	0.5	C • 2		2.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.000	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.005	0.327
14	29	1. 3	3.5 6	3 -14	28 -0.2	C.76	0.4	0.3		2.5	2.5	1. 5	1.0	0.000	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.000	0.326
15	109	3.2	3.2 11	1 -14	33 0.1	0.25	C • 7								0.07	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.007	0.014
16	142	2.6	2.7 5	-1 -16	33 -0.1	-0.01	8.0	2.8		2.8	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.000	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.000	0.003
17	169	2.6	2.7 4	-3 -15	39 -0.1	0.02	1.1	3.7		2.9	3.3	1.1	2. 2	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.000	0.000
18	174	2 •4	2.5 3	-5 -15	45 0.1	0.01	1.0	3.1		2.9	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.000	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.000	0.000
19	1 72	2.6	2.7 5	-6 -15	47 C.O	0.01	1.1	2.2		3.0	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.000	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.23	0.000	0.000
20	1 83	2.5	2.5 4	-7 -15	51 0.0	0.00	1.1	2 • 8		2.9	3.2	1. 1	2.1	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.24	0. 000	0.000
21	174	2.4	2.4 3	-8 -15	53 0.0	0.00	1. €	3.1		3.1	3.3	1.2	2. 1	0.000	0.10	0.09	0.18	0.26	0.000	5.000
22	177	2.2	2.2 4	-9 -17	56 C•0	0.00	1.3	2.2		2.7	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.000	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.000	0.030
23	175	2.3	2.3 4	-10 -17	58 (.0	0.00	1.2	2.0		2.6	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.000	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.000	0.000

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U P	B D	Þ	ח	G	р Р	P T	F!	V .	ţ1 V	H	о О	C n	Н С	C	4	H C	0 2	0 2	0 2	0	X D	I D	0 3
co	191	1.9	2.0	4 -	-11 -	- 1 ª	59	6.0	0.00	0.5	1.4		2.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	0.000	C.08	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.000	0.000
01	191	1.8	1.9	6 -	-11 -	- 17	5 c	0.0	0.00	0.9	1.2		2.5	2.8	1.2	1.5	0. 108	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.000	3. 350
02	215	1.7	1.8	6 -	-11 -	-18	5 8	C.O	0.00	0.7	C.7		2.3	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.005	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.000	0.003
03	202	2.7	2.7	4 -	-10 -	-17	55	0.0	C. 00	0.5	0.5		2.2	2. 4	1. 2	1.2	0.011	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.000	0.000
04	204	2.7	2.8	3 -	-10 -	-18	53	C.0	0.00	0.6	C.3		2.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.021	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.000	0.000
05	210	2.7	2.7	5	-9 -	-18	51	C. 0	0.00	0.5	C • 4		2.4	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.025	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.000	0.000
C6	214	3. 1	3.2	5	-9 -	-18	49	0.0	-0.00	0.5	0.8		2.4	2.7	1. 3	1.4	0.026	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.000	0.000
C 7	209	2.3	2.4	7	-7 -	-17	47	0.0	-0.01	0. €	2.1		2.7	2. 9	1.2	1.7	0.020	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.000	0.000
08	209	3.3	3.3	4	-3 -	-16	37	C.O	0.35	0.7	3.4		3.0	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.013	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.000	0.002
09	204	3.4	3.5	5	-0 -	-15	34	c. c	0.84	0.8	2.1		2.8	3.1	1.3	1.8	0.020	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.000	0.007
10	196	2. 9	3.0	5	2 -	-14	31 -	-0.2	1.26	0.5	1.3		2.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.014	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.000	0.016
11	194	2. 0	2.1	8	6 -	-13	26	- C • 2	1.43	0.4	1.5		2.3	2.7	1. 2	1.5	0.006	0.09				0.013	0.024
12	181	0.9	1.2	15	9 -	- 10	2 €	0.0	1.24	C.7	1.6		2.4	2.9	1. 2	1.6	0.002	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.028	0.035
13	151	1.6	1.8	9	7 -	-11	27	-0.1	1.11	C • 8	1.9		2 •4	2.9	1. 2	1.7	0.000	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.027	0.035
14	150	1.1	1.3 1	15	۶ -	- 10	28	-0.1	0.68	9.0	1.7		2.6	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.000	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.11	0.026	0.033
15	302	0.6	0.7	21	9 -	- 11	24	0.2	0.21	1.1	1.5		2.8	3. 1	1.3	1.7	0.000	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.022	0.029
16	204	0 •6	0.9	12	6 -	-12	26		-0.03	1.8	5.4		4.6	5.1	2. 0	3.1	0.003	0.15	0.16	0.33	0.50	0.007	0.039
17	201	2.3	2.3	3	3 -	- 10	40	-0.1	0.00	1.4	8.8		4.7	5.1	1.4	3.7	0.002	0.11	0.10	0.34	0.45	0.000	0.000
18	189	3 •7	3.7	3	1	~ 9	47	-0 .1	0.00	1.2	5.5		3.9	4. 3	1. 3	3.0	0.016	0.10	0.09	0.30	0.40	0.000	0.000
19	192	3.5	3.5	2	-0 -	- 10	51	0.0	0.00	1.2	3.2		3.1	3. 5	1.2	2. 4	0.024	0.10	0.09	0.24	0.33	0.000	0.000
20	195	3 .8	3.8	3	-1 -	- 10	50	0.0	-0.00	1.0	2.3		2.7	3.1	1.1	2.0	0.012	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.000	0.000
21	199	4.5	4.5	2	-1 -	-11	49	C. C	-0.00	0.9	1.3		2.4	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.011	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.000	0.000
22	155	4. 5	4.5	2	-1 -	-11	47	0.0	-0.00	C • 8	1.0		2.4	2.7	1. 1	1.6	0.014	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.000	0.000
23	215	2.2	2.4	6	-1 -	- 1 1	48	0.0	0.00	1. C	1.0		2.6	2.9	1. 2	1.7	0.014	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.18	0.000	0.000

DEC 7,1973

r n	М С	٧ ٧	h S P	k S I	T E M	n W P	R Δ F T	ប	b K	С	* C	н	т н	C H	M H	s o	* N O	N O	N	N 0	O X I	D
ŧ.	Þ	Р	D	Ģ	P	٣	├ N '	٧	۲	C	0	С	С	4	С	2	2	2	n	X	D	3
0 Ö	226	1.9	1.9	5	- ;	-11	54 -(.1	0.31	1.2	1.4		2.8	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.015	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.24	0.000	0.000
01	234	1.3	1.4	8	- 4	-11	56	0.01	1.3	1.3		2.7	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.007	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.000	0.000
02	138	1.9	2.0	5	- 3	-11	55	0.01	0.7	0.5		2 • 4	2.8	1. 2	1.6	0.020	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.000	0.000
03	1,48	2 •9	2 •9	3	- 2	-11	53 0.1	0.01	0.5	0.4		2.1	2.6	1. 1	1.5	0.010	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.000	0.002
04	199	4.2	4.2	2	- 1	-11	50 0.0	0.00	0.7	C.1		2.2	2.6	1.1	1.4	0.017	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.000	.0.003
05	203	4.9	4. 8	2	- 1	-11	49 0.0	0.00	0.5	C • 1		2.0	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.016	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.000	0.005
06	204	4.6	4.6	3	-1	-10	50 C.O	0.00	C.5	0.5		2.2	2.6	1. 1	1.5	0.009	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.000	0.001
C 7	203	3.6	3.7	3	0	- 9	50 -0.1	- C • C1	0.8	1.9		2.9	3.3	1. 3	2.0	0.021	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.000	0.001
08	202	4.5	4.5	3	4	-8	43 0.0	0.34	0.7	2.7		3.0	3 •4	1.1	2.2	0.022	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.000	0.003
C 9	156	3. 5	3.5	4	6	-7	42 0.0	6. 88	0.6								0.07	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.001	0.010
10	200	3. 6	3.6	4	9	-6	34 -C.3	1.24	0.6								0.06	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.005	0.015
11	202	3. 9	4.0	4	10	-6	32 -C.1	1.41	0.7	1.2		2.4	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.012		0.07	0.06	0.14	0.004	0.015
12	205	2.1	2.2	7	14	-4	30 -C.1	1.36	0.9	1.9		2.8	3.4	1.3	2.1	0.011		0.10	0.03	0.13	0.020	0.031
13	210	2.7	2.7	5	14	-4	29 0.1	1.13	0.9	2.0		2.9	3.3	1.2	2.1	0.009	0.12	0.11	0.03	0.15	0.019	0.030
14	223	1.1	1.3	8	15	-4	27 C.O	0.55	1.2	2.6		3.2	3 .6	1.2	2.4	0.011	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.25	0.012	0.018
15	235	0.4	1.2	18	11	-4	36 -0.1	0.07	2.1	5.6		6.3	6.5	2.7	3.8	0.011	0.20	0.17	0.30	0.48	0.003	0.001
16	250	0.5	1.5	16	9	- 3	43 C.1	-0.02	2.0	6.5		9.5	9.2	3.5	5.7	0.013	0.15	0.14	0.37	0.51	0.004	0.000
17	133	0.7	1.6	23	8	-4	45 -C.1	0.01	2.3	12.0		8.1	8.8	2.7	6.1	0.008	0.14	0.12	0.53	0.65	0.008	0.000
18	205	2.9	3.1	6	7	-3	48 C.O	-0.00	2.3	12.9		7.2	7.7	1. 5	6.2	0.010	0.13	0.13	0.64	0.77	0.010	0.000
19	207	3.2	3.4	5	6	- 3	50 0.0	-0.CO	1.2	5.1		4.4	4. 9	1.3	3.7	0.012	0.11	0.11	0.33	0.44	0.000	0.000
20	180	2.3	2. 6	12	5	-4	53 0.0	-0.00	1.2	4.7		4.4	4 .8	1.4	3.4	0.010	0.09	0.09	0.32	0.41	0.000	0.000
21	275	3.3	4.0	7	7	-3	51 0.0	c.co	9.9	3.1		4.4	4.6	1. 6	3.0	0.011	0.07	0.07	0.23	0.30	0.000	0.002
22	300	5.2	5.4	3	11	-4	35 -0.1	0.00	0.1	0.1		2.4	3. 7	2.0	1.7	0.008	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.004	0.016
23	291	3.9	4.0	5	10	- 5	35 0.0	0.00	0 • 2	0.0		4.2	4.5	2.3	2.3	0.010	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.002	0.014

F ' V W W T C F \

C B	b U	W S P	₽ ₽	, T G	F. P	W D T	g H	I N	r V	₽ È	C C	5 *	C H	۲ ۲ C	0 년 4	H C	S O 2	N 0 2	S U A	2.0	X Vi	X I D	0 3
0.0	275	4.6	4.7	3	10	- 5	24	(.C	0.00	0.2	C . C		1.9	2.5	o. 9	1.6	0.704	0.01	0.04	0.34	0.03	0.002	0.013
01	274	4.4	4.6	6	9	-6	34	C • 2	c. ro	(.2	0.0		2.0	3.0	1. 1	1.9	0.003	-0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.037	0.019
02	291	6.1	6.3	3	10	-6	32	0 • 4	0.00	0.1	-c.1		2.1	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.001	-0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.012	0.025
03	264	0.3	2.1	13	7	-6	3.8	C • C	0.00	0.2	C • 1		2 • 4	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.000	-0.00	0.04	0.04	ა.ავ	0.005	0.015
04	130	1.5	2.0	18	7	-6	39	0.0	0.00	0.3	0.1		2.4	3.1	1. 1	2.0	0.000	0.03	0.36	0.05	0.10	0.000	0.338
C 5	269	2.9	3 • 4	G	8	- 7	35	0.0	0.00	0.2	O. C-		2.5	2. 7	0.9	1.8	0.001	-0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.007	0.023
06	341	0.7	1.7	17	7	-8	36	C.O	0.00	0.3	C.1		2.6	3.2	1.0	2.2	0.006	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.004	0.016
07	38	C.5	1.4	16	4	-7	44	C • C	0.00	0.5	C.5		3.5	4.0	1.5	2.5	0.011	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.000	0.005
0 8	125	1.4	2.0	18	9	-6	36	-0.1	C. 31	0.4	1.0		2.5	3.0	1. 1	1. 9	0.002	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.13	J.070	0.010
C 9	160	3.2	3 • 4	7	5	-6	35	-0.3	0.77	0.€	1.1		2.4	2. 9	1. 1	1.8	0.000	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.003	0.015
10	139	1.5	2 • 4	12	11	-5	33	-0.2	1.12		1.2		2.2	2.9	1.1	1.8	0.000	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.017	0.018
11	343	2.4	3.2	13	13	- 5	28	0.2	1.27		0.6			3.9	1.1	2 •8	0.308		0.05	0.01	0.06	0.023	0.032
12	794	6 . l	6.3	6	13	-6	27	-0.1	1.33	0.3	0.1		2.7	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.000		0.01	0.00	0.02	0.019	G.029
13	298	6.7	6.8	6	12	-6	28	0.1	1.10	0.2	0.1		2.4	2.6	1. 2	1.4	0.000		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.016	0.023
14	287	5 •0	5 • 2	6	12	- 7	26	0.0	0.71	0.2	0.1		2.3	2.5	1. 2	1.3	0.000		0.01	0.01	0. 33	0.018	0.029
15	1	2.0	4 •0	8	1)	- 8	28	0.0	0.26	0.1	0.1		2.8	2.7	1. 3	1.4	0.000		0.02	0.01	0.33	0.018	0.029
16	116	3.9	4 • 1	11	5	-6	46	0.0	-0.01	0.2	0.4		1.9	2.4	0. 9	1.5	0.000		0.03	0.01	0.05	0.004	0.016
17		2.2							0.00								0.000					0.003	
18		1.0							0.00								0.000					0.000	
19		0.2			-				0.00								0.000					0.000	
20					_				0.00								0.000					0.000	0.001
21									0.00								0.000					0.000	
2?					_				0.00								0.000					0.000	
23	6°	0.6	0.7	19	- 2	- 7	67	0.0	0.00	0.2	0.4		2.1	2.6	1. 1	1.5	0.000		0.04	0.02	0.05	0.000	3.008

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ر H	٧ w	٧ 4	W	k S	Ť E	۲. ر		F A		N E		V		т	С	N	S	* N	N'		N	0 X	
U R	р П	S p	L b	ī G	P.	p T	R ►	I L	U V	Þ	C C	C	H C	C H	H 4	н С	0 2	0 2	0 2	, V	n X	Î	0 3
oc	107	1.0	1.1	•	-2	-7	67	C. 0	0.00	0.2	-		2.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	0. 300	-	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.000	0.009
01	_	2.2							-0.0)	0.2				2.5		1.4	0.000					0.001	0.013
02	123				-2	-8	63		0.00	0.2	0.2		1.9	2.4		1.4	0.000		0.02	0.02		0.004	0.015
03	103	1.9	1.9		-2		64	C.C	0.00	0.2	C.1				1.0	1.4	0.000		0.02	0.02		3.008	0.021
03	100	2.2	2.3		-2		63	0.0	0.00	0.2	0.1		1.9		1.0	1.4	0.000		0.02	3. 02	0.04	0.003	0.021
05	_																		0.02	0.02			0.021
_						-10			0.00		0.1		2.1				0.000			0.02			
06	146		2.0		-3		64	C.O	0.00	0.2	0.2			2.4			0.000		0.03		0.05	0.002	0.014
C 7			2.0			-10		0.0	0.00	-	1.0			2. 7			0.300		0.04	0.03	0.07		C. 009
C P		2.2							0.32								0.000			0.03	0. 07		
C S	85		2 • 2		1	<u>– 8</u>		-0.2	0.74							-0.1	0.)00		0.02	0.02	0. 04	0.007	0.)21
10	76	2.5			С	-9	52	0.0	0.86	0.5	0.2						0.000			0.00	0.01	0.015	
11	84	2.2	2.3	10	-0	- 8	èë	-C.1	1.10	0.6	C.1		1.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.730		0.01	-0.00	0.31	0.017	0.029
12	118	1.5	1.7	19	2	-7	53	C.1	1.24	0.7			1.8				0.000					0.022	0.033
13	150	1.2	1.6	24	3	- 7	4 C	0.0	1.02	0.€			1.8				0. 900					0.025	0.337
14	151	2.3	2.5	9	3	-R	48	C.3	0.63	0.6	C.5		1.9	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.000	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.027	0.038
15	126	1.6	1.8	10	2	- 8	45	0.2	0.23	0.8	C.7		1.9	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.)00		0.04	0.01	0.04	J. 024	3. 335
16	205	1.5	1.6	6	1	-9	4.8	G - 1	-0.01	0.8	C.8		2.1	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.)00		0.06	0.02	0.08	0.012	0.020
17	225	2.3	2. 3	4	-1	-8	58	0.0	0.00	1.1	1.3		2.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.000		0.10	0.05	0.15	0.000	0.000
18	192	2.0	2.0	4	- 1	- 8	61	0.0	0.00	1.0	1.6		2.5	3.0	1. 2	1.8	0.000		0.09	0.09	0.17	0.000	0.000
15	198	2.4	2.4	4	-2	-8	64	0.0	0.00	1.4	1.8		2.8	3.3	1. 4	1.9	0.003		0.09	0.11	0. 20	0.000	0.000
20	193	2.7	2 .7	3	-3	- 8	6 c	0.0	0.00	1.8	1.6		2.8	3.2	1. 3	1.9	0.006		0.09	0.11	0.19	0.000	3.000
21	19)	2.5	2.6	3	- 3	- 8	65	0.0	0.00	1.5	1.2		2.6	3.0	1. 3	1.7	0.007		0.08	0.08	0.16	0.000	0.000
22	184	1.9	2 •0	5	-4	- 5	68	0.0	0.00	2.5	2.0		2.8	3.1	1. 2	1.9	0.000		0.08	0.13	0. 21	0.000	0.000
23	185	1.5	1.5	5	- 5	-10	66	0.0	0.00	1.5	1.8		2.7	2.9	1. 2	1. 7	0.000		0.07	0.11	0.17	0.000	0.000

H	V W	۸. ۸	W 1	h	7 N		Σ		د 1		y :		т	C.	N M	S	* N	N		N	o X	
() R	D P	Ş. P	1 9) 3		M P	ь Н	Ī)) V	ь Н	c G	c O	H C	H C	Н 4	H C	0 2	n 2	0 2	N D	י X	Î O	D 3
co	175	2.0	2.0 3	3	-5 -11	64	0.0	0.00	1.3	1.4		2.6	2.7	1. 2	1.6	0.000		0.07	0.11	0.17	0.000	0.000
C 1	176	1.3	1.5 7	7	-5 -11	62	0.0	0.00	C • 7	0.9		2.5	2.6	1. 2	1.4	0.000		0.07	0.06	0.12	0.000	0.000
02	lee	3.4	3.6 11	L	-4 -11	60	0.0	0.60	0.9	C • 7		2.8	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.013		0.08	0.21	J.28	0.000	0.000
C 3	193	4.7	4.7 3	3	-2 -12	51	0.0	0.00	0.5	0.2		2.2	2.4	1. 2	1.2	0.022		0.07	0.07	J.13	0.003	0.000
C 4	208	2.2	2.5 5	5	-2 -12	48	0.0	0.00	0.4	0.1		2.7	2.9	1. 3	1.6	0.017		0.06	0.04	0.10	0.000	0.003
0.5	220	0.9	1.1 11	L	-3 -12	53	0.0	0.00	C • 8	8.0		4.0	4.6	2. 9	1.7	0.013		0.07	0.13	0.20	0.000	0.000
C 6	241	1.1	1.5 19	7	-3 -11	54	0.0	0.00	1.1	2.6		3.6	3.8	1. 6	2.3	0.008		0.07	0.40	0.47	0.000	0.000
C 7	206	1.4	1.6 10)	-2 -10	57	0.0	-0.00	1.1	4.1		3.8	4.2	1.4	2.8	0.010		0.07	0.35	0.41	0.000	0. 630
c 8	200	2.6	2.6	5	4 -9	39	-0.4	0.32	0.9	3.8		3.5	3.6	1. 1	2.5	0.011		0.10	0.20	0.30	0.000	0.001
C 9	194	2.6	2.6	7	7 -10	30	0.0	0.68	C. 7	2.4		2.8	3.0	1. 0	2.0	0.007		0.10	0.12	0.21	0.010	0.004
10	2.)9	2.0	2.3 7	7	9 -10	26	0.0	0.80	0.8	1.9		2.9	3.1	1. 0	2.1	0.012		0.10	0.12	0.21	0.000	0.004
11	2 13	2.5	2.6	3	12 -9	23	-C.1	1.10	1.1	2.6		3.2	3 •4	1.1	2.3	0.024		0.13	0.12	0.24	0.030	J.036
12	204	2. 2	2.3	7	13 -9	22	C.1	1.00	1.0	2.7		3.1	3.5	1.1	2.4	0.019		0.14	0.09	0.22	0.001	0.008
13	191	1.5	2.2 1	2	16 -10	1 7	-0.2	1.00	1.0	2.3		3.0	3.4	1.1	2.2	0.006		0.12	0.05	0.16	0.010	0.020
14	234	1.7	2.1	5	13 -10	21	C • C	0.23	1.9	4.2		4. C	4.2	1.2	3.0	0.012		0.15	0.27	0.41	0.000	0.001
15	218	0.8	1.3 2	3	11 -8	28	0.1	0.03	3.2	7.4		5.6	5.6	1.4	4. 2	0.011		0.18	0.51	0.67	0.006	0.000
16	280	2.7	2.9	8	12 -10	23	c.o	-0.02	1.8	6.0		4.5	4.6	1.6	3. 1	0.004		0.12	0.22	0.33	0.001	0.000
17	280	5 • 1	5.1	4	12 -15	14	-0.1	0.00	C. 5	0.9		2.5	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.000		0.06	0.02	0.08	0.000	0.002
18	236	5.1	5.2	5	12 -16	13	C-1	00.00	0.4	0.2		3.0	2.9	1.4	1.5	0.001		0.03	0.03	0.06	800.0	0.007
19	286	2 •0	3.2	7	10 -16	15	0.0	-0.00	0.5	0.8		3.6	3. 6	1.8	1.8	0.003		0.05	0.09	0.13	0.005	0.006
20	183	2.8	3.0 13	3	8 -13	23	c.o	00.0-	0.5	2.6		3.0	3. 2	1.1	2.1	0.005		0.08	0.16	0.24	0.000	0.000
21	179	3 •4	3.5	3	5 -10	35	0.1	-0.00	1.0	1.9		2.8	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.007		0.08	0.14	0.22	0.000	0.000
22	189	3.9	4.0	3	4 -10	35	C - O	-0.00	0.9	1.4		2.5	2. 8	1.0	1.8	0.005		0.08	0.13	0.21	0.000	0.000
23	174	3.4	3.5	3	4 -11	33	C.O	0.00	0.8	1.3		2.5	2. 6	1.0	1.6	0.007		0.08	0.10	0.17	0.000	0.000

⊦ r	V	V	۱۸ S	W S	Ť E	Ŋ		Ł		M		*		т	_	N M	S	* N	N		N	Υ C	
Ü	U E	ζ,	D b	i	M	р Т	р Н	I I	U V	ų H	C C	S	۲ C	, Н С	Ĥ,	Н	Ō	0	0	N C	Ċ X	î	0 3
-	•	2 2	_								_	U	_	_	4	С	2	2	_			_	-
00	198		4.0						3.30													0.000	
01	152	4. 4	4.4	3	6 -	-11	30	0.0	0.00	C.5	0.2		2.1	2.5	1. 0	1.6	0.000	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.000	0.000
02	219	2.6	3 •0	6	5 -	10	34	0.0	0.00	0.7	0.3		3.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.001	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.000	J. 600
03	211	1.9	2.2	8	4 -	11	34	C • 1	0.00	0.9	C.5		2.5	2.8	1.1	1.8	0.000	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.000	0.000
04	283	3.6	3.7	6	5 -	-10	32	C. 1	0.00	0.7	C • 2		3.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.002	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.002	0.006
05	3 0 3	10.4	10.6	4	7	-5	31	C • 3	-0.CC	0.5	0.1		2.1	2.4	1. 0	1.4	0.000	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.009	0.015
ÇF	293	11.8	11.9	4	4 -	15	25	-0.2	0.00	C. 6	0.2		1.9	2.3	0.9	1. 4	0.000	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.011	0.019
07	290	7.0	7.4	8	4 -	16	23	-0.1	-0.03	0.6	C.1		1.9	2.2	1.0	1.2	0. 100	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.013	0.021
08	332	7.1	7.3	6	5 -	-15	24	C. 0	0.17	0.9	C.2		1.7	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.000	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.009	0.018
Cc	320	3.7	5 - 1	12	7 -	- 13	23	0.1	0.66	0.8	0.2		1.9	2.3	1.1	1. 2	0.001	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.007	0.016
10	294	9.3	9.4	5	9 -	13	21	-0.2	1.05	0.7	C.1		2.3	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.000	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.008	0.020
11	295	10.0	10.1	4	۴ -	-13	21	0.1	1.25	0.6	0.3		2.3	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.000	0.02	0. 02	0.01	0.02	0.010	0.022
12	313	R .3	8.5	5	9 –	13	21	0.3	1.04	C. 5	0.2		1.9	2.2	1.1	1. 1	0.000	0.01	0. 02	0.00	0.02	0.013	0.024
13	324	7.6	7.8	6	9 -	13	20	~C.3	0.85	0.5	C.2		1.7	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.000	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.016	0.028
14	325	6.3	6.3	5	8 -	-14	20	C • 2	C.44	0.5	C.1		1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.300		0.02	0.00	0.02	0.016	0.033
15	316	7. 6	7.6	5	9 -	-14	19	-0.1	C. 22	0 . ć	0.2		1.7	2.0	0.8	1. 2	0.000	0.03				0.014	0.028
16	316	9.0	9.1	4					-0.02				1.7	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.000	0.02	0. 02	0.00	0.02	0.012	0.025
17			6.8		7 -	-14	21	C. 0	0.00	0.6	C • 3											0.011	
18			4.0						-0.00													0.008	
19			2 •0						-0.00													0.003	
20			2.0						0.00													0.000	
																					_		
21			2.7						-0.00		1.3											0.000	
22			2.6		-				c.co													0.001	
23	302	1.6	2.6	10	6 -	-11	31	0.0	c.co	0.7	0.3		2.0	2.4	1. 0	1.4	0.000	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.016	0.314

DEC 13,1973

H	V	V	W	h	T F	D		ę.		N		.		T	С	N M	\$	* N	Α!		N.	0	
E E	W	è	\$ P	S T	M	h P	F	Ī	U	lb C	C	č	'n	н	H	H	0	0	N 0	N	N O	X Y	С
₽	P	Þ	D	G	Þ	T	H	ŀ	V	۲	C	n	С	С	4	С	2	2	2	О	X	D	3
00	195	2.4	2.5	8	3	-11	37	0.0	C • C C	13.9	1.5		2.7	3.1	1. 1	2.0	0.000	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.000	0.000
C 1	193	3.0	3.0	3	1	-10	43	0.0	0.00	C. 9	0.9		2.6	3.0	1. 1	1.8	0.000	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.12	c.coo	0.000
02	185	2.1	2.2	4	1	-10	43	C • C	0.00	0.8	(.€		2.4	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.000	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.000	0.000
C3	166	1.8	2.2	18	2	-10	42	0.0	C. CO	0.7	0.5		2.3	2.7	1. 1	1.7	0.000	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.030	0.300
C 4	163	1.9	2.5	23	1	-10	46	0.0	0.00	C.€	0.5		2.1	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.000	0.09	0. 05	0.01	0.05	0.000	.0.005
0.5	141	1.5	2.5	27	0	-9	51	0.0	0.00	0.6	C.4		2.1	2.5	1.0	1.5	J. 200	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.07	5.003	0.003
06	194	2.1	2.3	6	-0	-9	5.3	C. 0	0.00	0.7	C.9		2.3	2.7	1.0	1.7	0.000	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.000	0.150
C 7	208	0.6	1.3	20	-0	-8	56	C. C	-0.02	1.6	4.1		5.7	6.0	2.3	3.7	0.003	0.11	0.08	0.36	0.44	0.0)0	0.303
C 8	142	0.2	1.4	28	1	-7	55	C.O	0.21	2.5	7.8		6.3	6.2	2. 0	4. 2	0.000	0.15	0.10	0.50	0.60	0.001	0.373
C S	153	0.6	1.6	28	6	- 5	46	-0.3	0.61	2.1	5.5		4.9	5.4	1.3	4.0	0.004	0.18	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.000	0.031
10	171	1.6	1.8	17	ò	-4	40	0.0	0.96	1.6	2.8		3.4	4.1	1.0	3.1	0.006	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.23	0.000	C. 007
11	180	1.1	1.6	16	12	-4	34	C. 0	0.91	1.9	2.7		3.4	3.8	1.1	2.7	0.012	0.22	0.18	0.10	0.27	0.000	0.008
12	160	1. 7	2 • 2	13	12	-4	34	C.O	0. 83	1.5	4.5		3.0	4.1	1. 8	2.3	0.013	0.19	0.14	0.07	0.20	J. JJC	3.307
13	167	1.4	2 •0	11	12	-4	31	0.0	0.32	1.5	4 . 8		3.4	4 •5	1.8	2.7	0.009	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.21	0.033	0.002
14	96	1. 1	1.5	13	11	-3	37	-C.1	0.24	2.1	6.6		4.0	5.6	2. 2	3.3	0.003	0.17	0.16	0.11	ა. 26	0.000	0.331
15	200	0.8	1.3	10	11	- 2	40	0.0	0.07	2.7	7.4			6.5	2.4	4.1		0.19	0.16	0.19	0.34	0.000	0.000
16	1 82	1. 1	1.6	20	10	-3	41	0.0	-0.02	2.7	10.4			6.0	2. 5	3.5		0.16	0.15	0.23	0.37	0.000	5.333
17	43	0.4	1.7	15	7	-3	49	C • 0	-0.00	2.6	13.2			6.2	2.2	3.9		0.13	0.11	0.35	0.45	0.000	0.40.30
18	61	0.8	1.2	25	4	- 3	61	C.O	0.00	2.1	7.4			7.0	2.5	4.5		0.08	0.08	0.29	0.37	0.003	0.000
15	157	9.0	1.7	13	4	-3	62	0.0	0.00	2.1	9.5			7. 9	3.3	4.6		0.09	0.09	0.37	0.46	0.000	3. 396
20	311	0. 3	1.1	13	3	-4	61	0.0	0.00	2.4	5.5			9.1	5.3	3.8		0.09	0.08	0.41	0.49	0.001	0.000
21	168	0.4	1.3	14	2	-4	66	0.0	0.00	2.1	12.0			11.8	8.2	3.6		0.10	0.09	0.57	0.55	0.004	0.060
22	121	0.3	1.5	14	2	-4	66	0.0	0.00	2.5	13.0			10.5	7. 2	3.3		0.09	0.07	0.44	0.52	0.002	0.663
23	34	3.2	3 • 4	7	2	- 5	€0	0.0	0.00	0.5	3.0			4. 3	2.6	1.8		0.04	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.000	0.003

ر 1	V	V	₩ S	W	7	ر الا		Ł		<u>د</u> ۱		**		T	С	N M	¢	*	N:		N1	Û		
U R	b D	S p	ů b	c I	M P	D T	ł	I	V	P 14	c o	c o	C H	C	4	C H	0 2	0	0 2	N O	x O	Î	0 3	
c o	я4	1.3	1.8	19	-0	-6	6.8	0.0	0.00	(.9	0.9			3.5	2.2	1.3		0.05	0. 05	0.03	0.09	0.000	0.000	
C1	327	2.5	2.8	14	2	-7	52	0.3	C. CO	U•6	0.4			2.9	1. 8	1.1		0.03	0.03	9.02	0.05	0.005	0.013	
02	350	2.8	2. 9	7	2	-10	43	C. 0	9.39	0.6	C • 1			2.5	1.6	0.9		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.010	0.021	
03	4	3.3	3.5	5	2	-10	41	0.0	0.00	0.6	C•2			2.4	1.5	0.9		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.005	0.015	
€ 4	33	2.8	2 .9	7	2	-10	41	0.0	0.00	0. é	0.1			2.9	1.5	1.5		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.006	0.017	
C5	333	3.5	3.7	7	2	-12	37	0.0	0.00	0.6	C.1			2.3	1.5	0.8		0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.005	0.018	
C 6	220	4.7	4 .8	4	2	-13	33	0.0	0.00	C. 5	0.2			2.2	1.4	0.8		0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.004	0.016	
07	329	1.4	2.0	20	2	-12	36	C.O	-0.02	0.8	1.0			2.6	1. 6	1.0		0.06	0.06	0.03	0. OR	0.000	0.006	
08	75	1.6	2.4	21	4	-11	34	0.0	C • 24	0.5	2.8			3.3	2, 0	1.3		0.06	0.06	0.07	0.13	J. 0J 0	0.006	
09	15	0.2	1.2	21	8	-11	26	-0.3	0.65	0.7	8.0			2.5	1.6	0.9		0.04	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.036	0.018	
10	306	5 .6	5 . 8	7	8	-13	21	0.0	1.03	0.7	C.7			2.4	1.5	0.9		0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.010	0.023	1.
11	328	5.8	6 •0	6	8	-15	20	0.0	1.23	0.7									0.01	0.01	J.02	0.012	0.726	21-

Appendix B. DENVER HYDROCARBON MEASUREMENTS

Site: 4958 York, Denver, Colorado

Sampling tube 10 m above ground November 4 - December 14, 1973

Units: ppb carbon atoms

The following abbreviations are used:

ABBREVIATION	HYDROCARBON
2-M Butane	2-Methy1butane
2,2 DMB	2,2-Dimethy1butane
2M 1-Pentene	2-Methyl 1-Pentene
2-MP	2-Methy1pentane
3-MP	3-Methylpentane
2,2,3-TMB	2,2,3-Trimethylbutane
Unknown	Unidentified peak eluting near benzene
2-MH	2-Methylhexane
3-MH	3-Methylhexane
M Hexane	Methylcyclohexane
223,233-TMP	2,2,3- and $2,3,3-$ Trimethylpentanes
2,3,4 TMP	2,3,4-Trimethylpentanes
M Hexene	1-Methylcyclohexene
225-TMHEXENE	2,2,5-Trimethy1hexene
Propy1benzene	n-Propylbenzene
Buty1benzene	sec-Butylbenzene

Appendix B. DENVER HYDROCARBONS (Con't)

Denver hydrocarbons in the order of their listing in Appendix B:

Ethane

Ethylene

Acetylene

Propane

Propylene

Freon 12

Isobutane

N-Butane

1-Butene

Freon 22

Isobutylene

2-Butene

Butadiene

Isopentane

1-Pentene

N-Pentane

2-Pentene

2-M Butane

2,2 DMB

2M 1-Pentene

Cyclopentane

2-MP

3-MP

1-Hexene

N-Hexane

2-Hexene

2,2,3-TMB

Cyclohexane

Benzene

UNKNOWN

2-MH

3-MH

1-Heptene

N-Heptane

M Hexane

223,233-TMP

2,3,4 TMP

Toluene

M Hexene

225-TMHEXENE

N-Octane

Ethyl Benzene

M P Xylene

0 Xylene

N-Nonene

Propylbenzene

Buty1benzene

N-Decane

N-Undecane

N-Dodecane

	Unge	102 "	1126	1220	1 . 2	1026	10.26	reve
ETHANE		122	132	25	197	27	49	55
ETHYLENE		124	175	17	227	23	7	11
ACFTYLENE	169	99	23	12	31	11	ç	12
FREPARE	74	121	104	6.3	131			
PROPYLENE	7	98	133	11	186	11	8 3	115
FRECN 12	Ó					28	6	
ISCEUTANE	27	6 20	0	4	3	11	4	9
N-RUTANE	79	75	36	34	18	4	52	142
	19		73	60	57	8	89	205
1-BUT EN F		26	28	5	3.5	16	5	9
FRECN 22		- 0	6	0	0	2	0	10
I SOPUTYLENE		74	34	16	54	34	8	12
2-RUTENF		12	7	7	20	1	4	8
BUTADIENE		6	18	0	19	0	7	6
ISOPENTANE		40	42	47	29	24	56	242
1-PENTENE		5	7	0	11	0	C	7
N-PENTANE		38	40	31	34	17	36	145
2-PENTENE		105	152	6	201	5	C	5
2-M PUTANE		16	21	5	26	C	0	10
2.2 DMB		4	4	n	3	0	0	5
2M 1-FENTEN		3	3	0	4	0	0	4
CYCLOPENTAN	41-	4	2	0	4	C	6	17
2-MP		16	25	26	21	14	23	84
3-MP		10	15	50	14	13	16	5.8
1-REXENE		6	7	0	18	0	0	46
N-HE XAME	-	0	136	53	175	51	52	58
2-FEXENE	3	0	12	18	0	13	18	7
2,2,3-TMB	. 7	0	14	13	18	o o	14	32
CYCLOHEXANE		20	4	6	10	7	4	11
BENZENE	3	10	8	8	8	2	7	21
UNKNOWN	5	10	72	. 8	32	0	6	14
2-MH	6	9	16	11	. 7	3	13	27
3-MH	7	12	18 7	14	11	7	10	26
1-HEFTENE	10	11	-	9	12	3	R	15
N-HEPT ANE	11	0	12	13	15	7	10	24
M HEXANE 223,233-TMF	8 4	3	12	10	13	7	11	20
•		4.8	3	4	16	15	15	7
2,3,4 TMP TCLUENE	4 74	6 0	61	45	1 148	0	6	5
M FEXENE	5	3	8	11	11	122	28 7	52
225-TMHEXEN	-	o	5	0	7	3	ó	10
N-OC TANE	5	Č	9	7	7	ő	7	3
ETHYL BENZEN		13	13	8	20	ة 0	5	5
M P XYLENE	19	8	37	19	54	ć	11	13
U XAFENE	14	â	20	10	26	19	7	10
N-NON AN E	7	0	4	0	7	1 4	6	5
FREFYLEENZE		0	ō	ő	4	0	0	0
BUTYLBEN 7EN		34	19	12	20	ő	5	10
N-DEC ANE	14	C	9	10	7	7	6	6
N-UNDECANE	_ 5	ŏ	ó	19	12	7	7	4
N-DODECANE	ő	0	7	4	7	۶	5	2

CS28 1028 1128 1228 1328 1328 1528 1628

•	1271	[14 44 [1010
ETHANE	43	63	73
ETHYLENE	5.2	61	78
ACETYLENE	62	69	16
PRCPANE	71	220	59
PROPYLENE	16	28	110
FFECh 12	4	5	0
I SCAL TAKE	56	143	51
N-PUT AN E	175	402	Ō
1-PUTENE	5	7	•
ERECH 22	ō	4	4
ISOPUTYL ENE	16	16	155
2-PLTENE	. 6	• •	0
PLIADIENE	õ		ő
ISCRENTANE	14	408	110
1-PENTENE	o	5	6
N-PENTANE	ő	173	ρς
2-FENTENE	5	4	23
2-M PLTANE	Ô	11	9
2. 2 DMB	ő	12	6
2M 1-PENTENT		ō	2
CYCLEFENTAN		2?	12
2-MP	4	162	79
3-MF	34	94	52
1-HE XENE	0	5	6
N-FEXANE	Ą	99	61
2-FEXENE	4	5	7
2, 2, 3-TMR	9	55	39
CYCLOFEXANE	4	21	ĩí
BEN TENE	6	30	18
UNKKOWN	5	36	26
2-NH	5	60	44
3- MH	12	76	59
I-HEPTENE	10	33	22
N-FEFT ANE	4	68	42
M HEXANE	7	50	30
223, 233-TMP	27	13	10
2,3,4 TMP	11	13	9
TOLLENE	26	114	73
M FEXENE	9	31	19
225-TMHEXENS		5	3
N-CC TANE	31	35	18
ETHYLPENZEN		33	16
M P XYLEVE	19	84	49
O XYLENE	6	43	24
N-NCNANE	24	34	20
PRCFYLPENZE		11	10
PUTYL BENZENE		31	25
N-CECANE	Ŕ	31	18
N-UNDECANE	19	22	18
N-CCECANE	Ŕ	0	9
		•,,	

1247 1446 1616

E THAN C	150	197
ETHANE	158	
ETHYLFNE	246	181
ACETYLENE	212	244
PRCPANE	216	8.02
244JY97 EA	105	121
FFECN 12	9	11
ISCPLIANE	2 (4	599
N-PI TANE	423	846
1 - PUT ENE	10	47
FRECN 22	34	5.8
ISCAUTYLENE	48	61
2-PUTENE	22	48
BUTADIENE	31	30
ISCHENTANE	142	660
1-FFNTENF		
N-PENTARE	6	19 492
	7	
2-PENTENE	я.	33
2-M PLTANE	5	42
2+2 DMR	27	23
2 M 1-PENTEN	1E 86	12
CYCLEPENTAN		6.5
2-MP	19	425
3-NP	155	259
I-HEXENE	a	22
N-FEXANE	55	371
2-FEXENE	14	14
2, 2, 3-TMB	44	197
CYCLPFEXANE		64
BENZENE	29	124
UNKNOMN	34	103
2-MH	18	178
3- MH	16	224
1-FEPTENE	33	58
N-HEPTANE	9	229
M HEXANE	7	191
223, 233-TMP		34
2 +3 +4 TMP	48	21
TOLUENE	4	258
M FEXENE	23	101
225-TMHEXEN		14
N-OCTANE	126	124
ETHYLPENZEN		78
M F XYLENE	35	220
D XYL ENE	13	121
N-NCNANE	103	96
PROPYL PENZE	N 54	35
PUTYL PENZEN	E 42	96
N-FECANE	16	8.6
N-UNDECANE	42	67
N-CCCECANE	16	29
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1154
ETHANE
             66
ETHYL ENG
             22
ACETYLENE
             13
PROPANE
             235
PROPYLENE
             28
FRECN 12
              7
ISCRUTANE
            746
N-PUT ANE
            853
1-BUTENE
             29
FREON 22
             39
ISCPUTYLENE
             54
2-BUTENE
             37
PUTACIENE
             13
ISCRENTANE
             16
1-PENTENE
               3
N-PENTANE
              3
2-PENTENE
2-M RUTANE
2,2 EMP
2 M 1-PENTENE 15
CYCLOPENTANE
              0
2-MF
              0
3-NF
             10
1-PEXENE
              O
N-FEXANE
2-HEXENE
2.2.3-TMP
               8
CYCLCHEXANE
BENZENE
UNKNOWN
              0
2-MH
              0
3-MH
             40
1-FEPTENE
             30
N-HEPTANE
             15
M HEXANE
223,233-TMP
              2
2 .3 .4 TMF
TOL UENE
M FEXENE
             12
225-TMHEXENE 2
N-OCTANE
             14
ETHYLPENZENE 18
M F XYLENE
              5
O XYLENE
N-NCNANE
PPOPYLPFNIEN 4
PUTYL PENZENE 10
N-CECANE
              0
N-UMBECANE
             10
N-CCCECANE
              0
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ETHANE		147	206
ETHYLENE		155	5 (F
ACETYLENE	74	156	530
	100	179	269
PROPYLEME			
	30	71	243
FFECN 12	. 3	R	11
	141	221	335
	312	€37	775
1-PLTENE	16	19	51
FREON 22	37	27	82
ISC BUTYL ENF	17	13	44
2-BUTENE	16	19	72
BUTADIENE	4	4	1
ISOP ENT ANE	121	276	559
1-PFNTENF	0	14	31
N-PENTANE	7	208	606
2-FENTENE	5	11	46
	15	27	118
2-M PLTANE 2,2 DMR	23	11	37
2 1-FENTENE	73	5	17
CYCLPFENTANE	50	25	89
2-MP	0	204	513
3-NF	31	136	497
1-HEXENE	11	_	
N-FFXANE		10	44
	46	143	456
2-FEXENE	12	8	46
2, 2, 3-TMR	3.2	100	350
CYCLCFEXANE	10	38	138
BENJENE	32	54	166
UNK VOMN	45	€5	273
7-MF	21	109	441
,3- MH	35	140	481
1-HEPTENE	55	73	301
N-FEPT AND	11	121	420
M HEXANE	5	102	265
223, 233-TMP	94	31	36
2,3,4 TMF	48	30	103
TCLUENE	8	289	488
M FEXENE	52	78	239
225-TMHEXENE	23	8	35
N-OC TANE	82	77	213
ETHYLPENZENE		59	76
	140	203	189
n XYLENE	29	113	571
N-NCNANE	73	112	334
PRCFYLPENZEN		25	
BUTYLBENZENE	- 48 121		73
		127	419
N-DFCANE	31	188	205
N-UNCECANE	58	115	120
N-DOCFCANE	31	31	55

1637 1737 1837

	1026	1534	1833	1933	2033	2133	3233	2???	
ETHANE	90	48	21	٠,	81	74	66	64	
ETHYLENE	3.6	0	11	0	60	5.2	102	7 (
ACETYLENE	74	134	7	4	55	47	114	£2	
PRCPANE	319	5	23	16	8 C	71	មជា	53	
PRCPYLENE	20	30	6	4	20	3.2	6 C	37	
FRECN 12	4	7	0	0	0	U	6	0	
ISOBUTANE	182	63	23	8	27	75	1 02	50	
N-PUTANE	316	45	48	17	72	169	237	135	
J-RUTENE	8	0	0	0	4	11	21	7	
FREUN 22	21	0	0	0	ς	16	24	15	
ISCRUTYLEN	E 10	173	10	0	٤	13	18	8	
2-RUTENE	7	Q	ο	0	2	8	14	8	
PUTACIENE	0	25	0	Ö	6	11	20	12	
ISCPENTANE		10							
1-PENTENE	0	11							
N-PENTALE	0	19							
2-PENTENF	υ	0							
2-M BLTANE	- 14	0							
2.2 TMP	13	3							
2M 1-FENTE		9							
CYCLOPENTA	NE 25	6							
2-MF	0	7							
3-NF	21	113							
1-HEXENE	5	3							
N-FEX ANE	28	13							
2-HEXENE	8	2							
2.2.3-118	15	163							
CYCLCHEXAN		4							
RENZENE	26	9							
UNKNEWN	33	5							
2-MH	17	14					71	3.8	
3-MH	20	44	P	4	31	31	71	35	
1-HEFTENE	28	14	13	4	34	3.1	42	24	
N-HEPTANE	R	13	23	4	33	37	76	38	
M FEXANE	4	4	23	6	3.2	33	57	27	
223,223-TV	4P 114	0	0	0	9	9	23	12	
2,3,4 TMO	30	5	O	Ö	10	10	23	12	
TCLUENE	25	11	16	14	<u>56</u>	8.7	189	97	
M HEXENE	19	้ง	7	5	29	24	59	37	
225-TMHE X5	-	24	Ċ	Ó	C	O	5	4	
N-CCTANE	26	24	8	ō	25	23	51	2 €	
ETHYLBENZE		4	4	Ö	19	18	45	24	
M P XYL FNE		ę	10	12	67	59	144	77	
C XYLENE	31	ò	5	6	36	3 6	80	46	
N-NCNAME	54	53	ź	2	41	35	49	31	-
PRCPYLEENT		7	0	Ö	12	īí	23	13	
RLTYLPEN 75		25	10	6	ĵ	46	112	55	
N- PECANE	0	5	8	5	ŧź	47	52	36	
N-UNCECANE		Ó	12	10	36	37	32	21	
N-DCDECANS		Ö	0	2	8	- ·	18	Ś	
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CC33 0133 0233 0333 0433 1523 0633 0733 0913 1013 1113 1213 1313 1413 1513 1613 1813 1913 2013 2113 2213 2313

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N-DEEECANE

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0013 0113 0213 0313 0413 0513 0613 0713 0813 0913 1013 1113 1213 1313 1413 1513 1813 1913 2013 2113 2213 2313 ETHANE 3 1 FIHYLENE ACETYLENE PREFANE PRCPYLENE O () C FRECN 12 C C C C G Ω я G ISCRUTANE = В 1) 5 N-RUTANE 1-PLTENE n Ω FRECN 22 C ISOBLIYLENE 2 - PLIT ENF a O C C С BUTADIENE C ISOPENTANE I-PENTENE C С O J N-PENTANE 2-PENTENE Û C 2-M BUTANE С ŧ C O 2,2 DMB ŋ υ 2M 1-FFNTENE С C CYCLOPENTANE C 2-MP 3-NF 5 C 1-HEXFME n υ O N-+ FX ANE 2-FEXENE O С Ω 2.2.3-TMB 8.2 C CYCLCHEXANE C BENZENE J Ω UNKNOWN 2-MH 4. : 1 3-MH 1-FEPTENE N-FFPTANE 3.1 M FEXAME 223,233-TMP C a С 2,3,4 TMP TCLUENE M FEXENE 225-TMHE XENE N-CCT AN F C ETHYLPENJENE C -0 M P XYLENE O O С O XYLENE O 3.0 N+NCNANF() PREPYL BENZEN O О PUTYLPENZENE 3.8 N-DECANE 7) N-UN DECAME 1.5

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0013 0113 0213 0313 0413 0513 0613 0713 0813 0613 1013 1113 1213 1213 1413 1513 1613 1713 1813 1913 2013 2112 2213 2313 ETHANE ci £4 c. g ETHYLENE 3.1 ACETYLENE PROPARE c 3 46 C PRCFYLENE EREUN 12 ٠) Ω Ü ISCPUTANE 3.2 8.2 N-PUTANE 3.85 1-PUT EN E С ς 1 ć ERECN 22 () • ISOBUTYLENE g 2-PUTENE 1 C RUTADIENE 3.1 TSOPENTANE 1-PENTENE В N-PENTANE 2-PENTENE C O 2-M RETARE Ω 2,2 DMR f O 2M I-PENTENE C n n С CYCLOPENTANE 22 ρ 2-MF O q 3-MP 1-FEXENE ം N-HE XANE 2-FEXFNE f 2.2.3-TMB CYCLOFEXANE PENZENE UNKNOWN 2-MH ς 3-4+ 1.83 1-HEPTENE N-FEPTANE M FEXANE 8.2 223.233-TMP ς Я g 2,3,4 TMF a TOLUTNE M FEXENE 225-TMFFXENE Ω N-OC TAME 1 02 ETHYLPENIZENE Q Q M P XYLENE 3.1 1 + 4 O XYLENF N-NCNANE PRCPYLEFAJEN O BUTYLBENZENE N-PECANE 20.9 N-UNDECANE N-CCCECANE C O

0013 0113 0213 0313 0412 J512 0612 0712 (812 (912 1112 1213 1313 1512 1612 1712 1812 1912 2012 2112 2213 2313 FTHANE O CE 3.8 ETHYLENE 6.8 a 6.6 ACETYLENS PROPANE PRCFYLENE - 6 С FRECN 12 () J I SORLIT ANE 7.8 Ω N-PUT ANE € 5 1-BUTENE 1.0 FFEON 22 ς Λ n Ω Ω n O n Ω Λ O Ω 1) ISCRUTYLENE 2-PUTENE BITALIEVE C Ω Ö I SCPENTANE 1-PENTENE C C O Ω N-PENTANE 2-PENTENE O n O n Ω U 2-M PLTANE C 2.2 CMP ρ 2M 1-PENTENEIC9 n O Ω C Λ O Gn n CYCLOFENTANE 70 ç G n 2-WF 3-MP 1-FEXENE С C Э N-HE XANE 2-FEXENE Q ς Ω Ω 2 .2 .3-TFR CYCLOFEXANE a PENTENE 3 5 C **TINKNOWN** 2-MH 3.3 3 - MH €2 3.0 1-HEPTENE N-FFPT AN E 5.3 € 3 M FEXANE 223,233-TMP 112 2.3.4 TMP TELLENE M FEXENE C 225-TMFEXENE 25 C N-OCTANE ETHYLPENIENE 54 ς M P YYLENE O XYLENE N-NENANE PPCPYLPENZEN C Λ a RUTYLBENJENE C N-EECANE N-UNDECANE M-CCCECANE 1.1 C Û Ú

0013 0113 0213 0213 0413 0513 0613 0613 0712 0912 1013 1113 1213 1313 1413 1913 2013 2113 2213 2313 FTHANE 5 9 ξE a ETHYLENE G ACETYLENE PRCPANE PRCFYLENE Э O FREDN 12 C •) a €€ 8.5 ISOPUTANE N-PUTAKE 1-RUTENE 1.0 Я Ω FRECN 22 С C а TSCBUTYLENE 2-PUTENE Ω IJ. BUTAPIENE C a a I SOPENTANE 1 01 1-PENTENF О N-PENTANE 2-PENTENE 2-M BUTANE O Ω 2.2 DAR 1.1 G 2M 1-PENTEME 66 O CYCLOPENTANE 46 2-MP 3-MP 1-FEXENE O N-FF XANE €3 2-FEXENE C 2 . 2 . 3 - TMR CYCLOFEXANE BENZENE UNKNOWN 2-MF 8.0 3-MH 1-FEP TENE N-FEPT ANE M HEXANE 223, 233-TMP 2.3.4 TMP TCLUENE M FEXENE 3.1 225-TMEEXENE 11 N-OC TAME ETHYLPENZENE 20 ς M P XYLENE n XYLENE N-NCNANE 1 C PRCPYLPENZEN 22 3.1 PUTYLEENZENE 13 3.0 N-CECANE N-UNDECAKE

N-COCECANE

N-DCCECANE

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ETHANE										141	293	76	84	31	21	29	32	39	50	36	31	175	31
ETHYLENE										122	128	56	12	16	28	22	78	77	86	66	23	5	5
ACETYLENE										156	112	80	8	29	27	25	84	76	89	63	36	8	7
											854	-			_	36			73				48
PROPANE										340		119	107	38	21		24	42	-	3.5	47	321	
PROPYLENE										82	187	24	6	9	20	10	37	36	41	3 C	12	5	٥
FREEN 12										0	7	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	O.	0	0	J	0
I SOBL TANE										294	821	79	24	28	15	15	28	38	58	34	42	101	16
N-PUT AN E										424	1087	148	82	48	31	54	87	110	142	92	93	199	32
1-PUTENE										57	476	C	0	0	4	O	8	10	12	11	3	v	0
EREUM 22										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	û	0
ISCRUTYLENE										85	808	16	12	10	22	11	17	18	20	14	7	0	0
2-BUTENE										37	419	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	6	7	0	C	Ü
PUTAPTEME										18	32	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	8	11	٥	0	٥
ISCPENTANE							35	181	155	476	1274	194	96	44	47	49	158	161	199	130	102	115	19
1-PENTEME						O			5	14	170	0	0	0	1	1	Û	4	0	4	0	٥	0
N-PENTANE									79	275	769	72	17	22	22	26	67	86	109	65	56	110	11
2-PENTENE				0	0	0	0	0	0	10	114	С	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	Э	0	O	0
2-M BUTANE		0	0	0	4	6	0		5	16	72	a	0	0	1	0	6	9	12	9	3	3	O
2 . 2 CMR		_	-	-				7	ŧ	13	43	11	3	0	0	0	7	8	11	8	3	2	
2M 1-PENTENE								o	Ó	3	5	C	0	O	Ó	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	
CYCLOPENTANE		0	0	0	20	C	0	-	11	27	126	13	6	5	5	4	11	11	16	9	9	11	0
2-NF		4	6	11	Ö	ō	41	73	ĘĢ	158	652	72	20	14	19	15	73	76	98	57	37	42	8
3-MP	12	27	45	ō	ō	Õ	0	5 2	41	132	509	50	14	10	13	12	53	51	63	38	25	28	7
1-FX ENE		-	, ,	•	•	•	•	0	3	9	70	ō	ō	ì	ő	ō	้จ	4	ő	2	0	0	•
N-HEXANE	0	0	υ	0	0	46	0	•	29	137	535	45	18	12	13	13	30	45	51	30	23	40	17
2-FEXENE	· ·	•	Ū	•	•	10	·	25	ĩó	24	23	13	0	Õ	ő	Õ	7	- 6	7	5	٥	0	* '
2.2.3-TNR	0	0	0	47	43	24	118	42	2.1	108	256	35	8	10	11	9	40	39	49	28	24	32	9
CYCLCHEXANE	6	20	17	ō	ี้ดี	3	67	18	9	43	78	13	4	6	15	5	19	19	22	13	8	6	6
PENZENE	Ö	20	Ď	11	37	ć	7	28	7	74	178	23	ō	6	6	4	19	21	29	15	16	26	6
G V K V C M V	0	0	Ö	0	0	Ö	ó	23		45	113	18	4	7	8	6	16	24	27	13	8	6	o
2-MH	10	-	0	Ö	0	0	0	55		136	258	46	12	12	27	13	49	51	60	38	21	21	5
-		0	_	57	-	11		63			304	54			17		54	60			28	25	9
3-MH	12	33	33	וכ	19		8.6			178			12	14	_	16	-		72	46			
1-HEPTENE	11	0	0	^	0	13		38		63	87	29	7	11	4	17	47	49	52	32	17	10	Ş
N-HEPTANE	0	16	0	0	21	20	20	45		155	309	45	8	9	13	11	43	48	55	34	21	24	Ģ
M FFX ANF	4	22	28	30	0	0	39	3.8		117	272	40	10	10	12	11	32	32	40	22	18	32	0
223, 233-TMP	14	7	9	. 8	0	8	18	15		26	40	16	5	0	12	6	16	16	17	11	5	4	õ
2,3,4 TMP	o	9	12	12	0	C	17	14		19	24	13	4	3	20	6	16	18	18	13	5	4	0
TCLUENE		46	48	54	25	28	87	69		156	229	67	14	25	36	36	96	82	127	64	30	17	21
M HEXENE	29				18	18		32		53	108	22	4	8	10	9	38	36	43	21	14	12	0
225-TMH EXENE			_			_		7		10	18	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	o	_
N-CCTANE	0	0	0	Ö	0	0	28	38		55	142	20	4	10	8	7	27	30	32	21	11	13	9
ETHYLBENZENE	0	44	41	Ö	11	5	0	13		31	101	15	3	8	10	9	21	21	25	18	5	3	6
M P XYLENE	0	11	18	0	17	8	83	47	4.3	89	244	42	8	20	22	23	73	71	88	57	27	12	17
O XYLENE		4	12	0	8	O	0	25	20	49	119	23	4	12	12	14	42	42	49	30	16	7	0
1 -1. [N DN F	0	o	0	0	4	7	0	16	3	42	1 04	18	4	11	7	7	41	23	32	19	12	10	0
PRCFYLFENZFN								4	€	8	18	4	0	Ç	٥	0	12	11	12	7	4	٥	
RUTYLRENJENE	0	15	6	25	8	C	0	29	24	52	64	20	4	11	13	14	58	54	68	42	22	10	С
V-LEL VA E	0	υ	0	12	12	17	0	12	22	38	77	18	4	8	10	8	85	23	31	24	12	11	0
としていしょしょとさ	0	0	0	10	O	10	0	10	10	23	48	14	4	7	7	7	42	14	22	20	13	11	3
N-DODECANE	0	0	0	.)	0	7	O		5	13	24	11	7	0	3	4	7	3	8	12	8	4	0

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N-DODECAME

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	1322	1422	1522	1622	1722	1822	1922	2 02 2	2122	2222	2322
ETHANF	15	41	32	3.2	64	5.2	60	13C	137	9.9	77
ETHYLENE	6	16	19	34	40	42	55	83	139	90	59
ACETYLENE	15	20	22	41	42	4.5	63	77	146	88	68
FRCPANE	18	96	66	38	65	55	60	355	134	67	54
PROPYLENE	5	14	13	17	20	1.8	28	4.8	56	43	32
FRECK 12	ó	0	0	4	C	C	C	0	4	3	0
I SCALTANE	9	66	60	28	26	34	33	320	78	45	34
N-BUTANE	26	135	155	75	73	8.5	85	614	203	113	97
1-PUTENE	0	5	· · 6	7	6	7	6	61	21	С	8
FREEN 22	C	10	0.	. 1	0	12	0	81	28	25	21
I SCPUTYL EN	-	6	14	16	17	10	24	92	1 8	11	11
2-ALTENT	0	. &	6	8	5	ŧ	É	66	€	5	11
BUTADIENE	0	, 0	8	. 8	11	6	7	16	18	14	13
ISCPENTANE	0	LLT	156	86	92	108	130	572	287	182	152
1-PENTENE	0	, O	. 0	J,	0	0	1	22	5	2	0
N-PENTAME 2-PENTENE	0	۶۶	114	44	42	20	56	439	142	89	62
2-M BUTANE	0	0	. 2	, ,0	· 0	C 4	0 5	21 47	5	C 9	0
2.2 LWb	0	5	5	0	3	6	5	15	18 12	8	7 6
2 + 1 - FENTE		ó	ó	ő	í	Ö	ó	6	3	2	Õ
CYCLOPENTAL	-	10	15	7	8	7	8	37	19	11	10
2-MP	0	40	66	35	38	46	53	207	134	86	64
3-MP	ő	26	42	24	26	37	38	132	£7	€1	45
1-FF XENE	ัง	ō	11	6	ō	0	Ö	8	4	2	ő
N-FEX ANE	Ō	33	63	28	19	26	25	147	2.3	50	33
2 -HEXENE	Ö	o	0	2	0	1	17	13	46	21	21
2,2,3-TMR	0	24	3.6	17	18	22	30	112	ć8	43	32
CYCLCHEXAN	F 0	8	10	12	8	11	13	24	28	18	16
BENZENE	O	17	26	13	11	14	19	72	37	29	17
0 ν \mathbf{k} ν \mathbf{U} \mathbf{M} ν	0	12	13	13	10	15	15	25	34	26	16
2 - NH	0	22	39	33	26	34	39	77	٤ ۽	60	42
3-MH	0	27	48	33	30	3 8	44	95	99	65	51
1-HEPTENE	0	12	15	18	21	27	3.2	36	65	42	37
N-HEPTANE M HEXANE	0	24	37	27	21 19	26	29	81 82	72	45	32
M HEXANE 223.233-TM	О Р 8	23 5	35 10	24 8	11	23 9	27 13	17	56 24	36 14	29 13
2,3,4 TMP	0	4	5	5	8	10	10	15	25	15	18
TCLUENE	0	31	52	80	40	36	44	121	119	67	58
M HEXENE	ŏ	13	26	25	20	22	26	55	60	35	30
275-TMHE XE	_	0	ő	ii	4	5	3	7	7	5	4
N-CCTANE	10	15	23	24	15	16	18	49	46	26	20
ETHYLPENZE		9	15	21	11	13	12	22	35	18	14
M P XYLENE	4	19	44	52	34	36	42	66	99	59	46
C XYLENE	0	11	23	26	18	22	24	37	\$ \$	35	25
N-NENAKE	7	18	1.7	23	17	16	1.7	40	42	22	18
BBUBAFBEAS	-	ŋ	v	5	5	0	6	R	12	11	6
RUTYIPENZE	-	12	23	23	29	26	43	48	€ 5	43	36
N-DECANE	0	16	14	22	16	16	19	46	4.2	24	22
N-UNCECINE	3	ç	10	12	10	ç	ς	24	23	13	11
V-DLCECTVE	O	0	4	3	4	ē	5	3	13	5	7

N-UMBECANE

N-CCECANE

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ETHANE

FTHYLENE

PRCPANE

ACETYLENE

PREPYLENE

ISCRUTANE

FRECN 12

N-RUTANE

1-RUTENE

FREEN 22

2-PUTEME

BUTARTERE

1-PENTENE

N-PENTANE

2-PENTENE

2,2 PNP

1-FEXENE

N-FFX SIF

2-FEXENE

E FNZ ENE

TVKVCMV

2-MH

3-MH

2.2.3-T MR

1-HEPTENE

N-FEP TANE

2.3.4 TMP

TOTUENE

M HEXENE

N-CCTANE

D XYLENE

N-NONANE

N-DEC ANE

N-UNCEC MAF

N-DCCECANE

M P XYI ENE

223,233-TMP 105

225-TMFEXENE 26

ETHYLPENZENE 48

PECFYLEENZEN 32

BUTYLPENZENE 23

M FEXAME

CYCLCHEXANE

2-NF

3-MP

2-M PUTANE

CYCLOFENT AN E 70

ISCPENTANE

I SCBUTYLENE

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ETHANE									εc	27	21	14	10	11	14
ETHYLENE									184	34	13		6	6	13
ACETYLENE									238	48	12		7	7	16
PRCPANE									51	51	20		11	20	12
PROPYLENS									70	16	5		ō	5	6
FREON 12									7	Č	ó	0	Ö	ó	ő
TSCBUTANE									€ 5	62	17	27	Ö	3	12
N-RUTANE									169	130	28	27	13	10	22
1-PUTENF									24	8	0	0	0	0	4
FRECN 22									27	ő	ŏ	Ö	Ö	Ö	2
ISOBUTYLENE									31	16	5	ŏ	ŏ	Ö	5
2-PUTENE									12	4	ő	Č	0	Ö	
BUTADIENE									24	5	8	Ğ	Ö	o	6 6
TSOPENTANE	5	4	4	4	4	48	94	185	296	66	13	12	10	12	11
1-PENTENE	0	ō		0	Ö	C	94	4	10	C	0	0	0	0	0
N-PENTANE		0	0	_	_		36	100	166		7	0	2	4	
2-PENTENF	0	Ö	C	0	0 0	16 0	0	5	6	26 0	ó	ŏ	ó	ō	6 0
2-M PUTANE	ő	Ö	Ö	ŏ	0	Ö	4	13	15	Ğ	ă	Ö	Ö	0	Ö
5.5 LWB	Ô	o	0	Ö	0	Ö	4	8	13	4	ö	ŏ	Ö	0	Ö
2M 1-FENTENE	3	Ö	Ö	ŏ	o	Č	0	5	4	Ğ	ő	ő	ő	ő	Ö
CYCLOPENTANE	3	ő	0	Ö	Ö	ŧ	12	18	21	7	ő	Õ	Ö	0	o O
2-MP	O	ő	o o	ő	å	14	38	122	155	24	5	6	4	5	6
3-MP	4	o	č	ŏ	ō	5	27	86	103	19	3	5	2	á	6
1-HEXENE	0	0	ő	Ö	Ö	ó	0	4	8	0	ō	á	0	٥	o
N-FEXANE	3	o o	ŏ	ő	ő	7	16	75	81	14	5	4	7	11	11
2-FFXENF	ő	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ò	15	17	27	12	ó	Č	ò	Ô	ō
2,2,3-TMB	Ö	Č	ŏ	ŏ	ő	11	23	67	77	15	5	4	2	2	5
CYCLOFEXANE	ŏ	ŏ	č	ŏ	Č	3	9	22	31	ĩó	ó	Ö	ō	ō	ó
REN7FNE	6	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ă	ě	2 Ź	36	40	9	3	3	2	Ö	3
LNKNUMN	5	ŏ	ō	ō	ă	4	10	18	27	8	4	3	3	4	5
2-MH	4	ō	ŏ	ŏ	ō	ç	25	77	ES	21	13	5	6	5	5
3-MH	3	ŏ	ō	ō	ŏ	10	28	91	110	24	5	4	5	6	5
1-FEPTENE	5	ā	ò	õ	ā	7	20	50	63	14	4	4	4	3	3
N-FEPTANE	0	ō	ō	ō	ŏ	8	21	73	7 C	15	4	9	4	5	4
M HEXANE	0	0	ō	Ó	ō	14	22	54	60	16	4	22	4	4	15
223, 233-TMP	11	Ċ	Č	Ö	a	5	. 9	21	26	7	3	0	4	0	0
2.3.4 TMP	3	0	0	0	0	4	10	21	2€	7	2	C	0	0	0
TOLUENE	0	4	4	4	4	8	46	156	130	22	11	5	5	5	6
M FEXENE	0	0	С	Ó	Ó	5	16	42	52	11	11	5	3	3	3
225-TMHEXENE	3	ō	ō	ō	Ō	0	0	7	8	2	o	Ö	ō	0	Ö
N-CCTANE	5	ō	Õ	, 0	0	5	14	47	53	15	4	Ō	0	3	3
ETHYLPENZENE	0	Ō	Ö	ō	Õ	3	11	2€	34	7	Ó	C	0	3	Ó
M P XYLENE	4	3	3	3	3	9	36	68	103	16	11	7	7	5	9
C XYL ENE	0	0	0	0	О	4	19	41	61	10	6	Ō	5	5	6
N-NCNAKE	5	0	ñ	ō	ō	7	13	30	34	10	8	6	6	5	6
PROPYLAENZEN	5	0	Ó	Ö	0	C	8	8	14	2	o	Ō	0	0	0
PUTYL PENZENE	0	4	4	4	4	10	24	50	77	14	5	6	5	0	7
N-DECANE	0	0	0	0	ŋ	6	16	28	28	11	5	6	5	0	7
N-UNDECAKE	0	2.	2	2	2	4	11	14	20	10	5	8	4	4	8
N-CCEECANE	0	O	C	0	0	C	7	5	14	0	3	С	Ò	0	0

1049	1145	1245	1345	1445	1545	1645	1745	1845	1945	2045	2145	2245	2345
ETHANE 8	L 32	101	113	176	147	137	116	95	108	116	193	221	288
ETHYLENE 9		71	25	13	23	28	42	28	30	46	38	82	56
ACETYLENE 10		87	30	15	24	26	40	27	25	48	55	71	56
PRCPANE 7	_	229	170	236	266	310	152	135	133	164	443	297	389
PREPYLENE 4		26	15	6	9	19	18	15	20	28	28	37	31
· - · · · ·	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	10	o	0	ó	10	0	ű	0	12	7	14	9
ISCPUTANE 7		272	66	77	51	78	61	46	47	66	282	112	109
N-PUTANE 18		531	126	181	194	216	136	102	102	158	471	254	275
1-PLITENE	. 1)	7,71	120	101	477	210	130	102	102	100	14	2 0	210
FRECN 22											34	8	11
I SCBUTYLENE											17	26	20
2-BUTENE											11	12	4
BUTAPIENE												0	17
1 SCPENTANE	50	649	92	174	101	458	152	66	90	138	427	202	175
1-PENTENE	0	4	70	0	0	6	1,2	C	0	130	6	0	4
N-FFNT ANE	13	224	38	76	49	283	79	22	44	74	180	108	128
2-PENTEME	0	0	0	.0	í	3	်ဂ်	0	0	0	100	0	2
2-M PLTANE	ő	4	ă	ď	ō	12	3	č	2	ő	9	6	5
2,2 CMP	3	16	4	ē	ĭ	20	7	3	4	ŏ	13	8	7
2M 1-PENTENE	ó	10	ò	Ó	Ċ	2	ò	ō	ō	ő	ő	ő	ò
CYCLEFENTANE	3	32	8	13	10	3.8	14	5	11	16	22	19	16
2-MF	12	161	22	44	25	249	62	16	35	41	95	67	65
3-MP	10	103	16	34	18	175	46	13	26	28	66	44	42
1 - FEXENE	0	0	0	o	ō	4	0	C	ō	0	0	0	Õ
N-HE XANE	9	55	15	18	13	133	3 €	7	16	18	34	23	33
2-FEXENE	Ó	4	0	ō	C	8	46	Ċ	0	0	0	0	4
2.2.3-TMP	9	81	23	36	21	129	4 C	15	27	25	48	40	50
CYCLOFERANE	0	19	7	ç	7	35	5	8	7	8	18	9	12
BEN7ENF	5	47	15	26	16	9.9	35	5	18	17	37	28	30
UNKNEWN	6	13	4	5	4	13	35	12	0	5	5	7	7
2-MH	11	58	13	21	12	104	22	11	18	23	31	28	36
·3-NH	12	76	15	23	16	138	42	12	25	32	34	33	43
1-HEPTENE	9	37	10	8	8	44	17	10	12	21	27	26	29
N-FEPTANE	9	46	12	16	11	71	21	3	12	16	21	20	25
M FEXARE	13	63	19	29	26	110	44	15	30	32	44	37	43
223,233-TMP	5	17	5	8	6	30	10	6	8	10	11	12	12
2,3,4 TMP	4	11	4	5	4	20	7	6	7	8	9	10	10
TOLUENE	14	64	10	15	13	45	16	7	7	17	17	42	21
W FEXENE	7	35	9	13	14	56	14	11	11	15	16	27	16
225-TMHEXENE	0	8	3	4	C	11	0	Z	2	4	5	7	5
N-CCTARE	8	33	9	14	19	51	15	10	10	13	20	20	18
ETHYLRENZENE	8	16	3	8	7	16	14	8	5	7	13	9	10
M E XYLEVE	29	70	12	26	24	106	34	22	21	37	69	44	45
6 XAFENE	13	30	6	10	11	37	13	10	8	20	25	18	22
N-NCN AN E	7	24	8	16	18	29	17	7	8	11	22	25	18
PECPYLPENZEN	0	7	0	0	10	8	7	5	6	7	7	11	6
PUTYLBENZENE	8	24	8	14	16	37	16	8	12	16	20	24	22
N-CECANE	5	20	10	12	12	16	18		13	16	30	22	20
N-UNITEC ANE	7	18	11	12	13	4	12	9	24	12	20	14	15
N-DODECANE	0	7	5	7	7	4	4	3	13	11	9	5	7

0045	0145	C 845	0945	1045	1145	1545	1645	1745	1845	1945	2045	21 45	2245	2345
ETHANE 319	290	326	112	27	17	594	638	447	470	588	549	335	66	62
ETHYLENE 55	49	22A	84	22	17	41	55	42	182	232	288	164	42	40
ACETYLENE 84	49	236	108	27	23	45	69	49	164	220	256	156	43	35
PROPANE 370	375	377	113	23	23	924	744	650	665	713	687	488	92	62
PRCEVLENE 30	19	85	37	11	11	17	22	21	75	95	127	78	23	23
FRECN 12 9	ີດ	6	i	ō	6	i)	0	ō	8	6	1.0	7	7	6
ISORUTANE 106	110	185	87	31	24	255	306	276	258	308	352	247	48	51
N-PUT ANE 278	271	469	205	76	£ 2	535	635	523	554	564	598	533	123	100
1-RUTENE 0	0	25	0	0	ō	ō	6	9	4	4	4	0	0	5
FRECN 22 8	12	36	3	Č	4	õ	4	5	22	23	33	23	4	9
ISCRUTYLENE 23	20	17	23	12	8	ő	18	16	37	49	66	42	18	18
2-PUTFNE 6	8	24	8	4	0	0	10	0	13	17	22	16	7	5
BUTACTENE 12	20	19	11	0	0	0	14	7	28	26	35	16	7	7
ISCRENTANE 140	214	457	214	83	150	194	316	335	476	593	547	520	154	58
1-PENTEME 0	0	11	4	0	C	0	5	7	11	13	14	14	4	0
N-PENTANE 5	143	266	106	26	3€	204	286	274	350	454	446	402	90	42
2-PENTENE 10	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	5	12	17	17	14	0	0
2-M BUTANE O	5	15	6	C	3	2	4	9	21	36	36	32	6	0
2 • 2 D MP 19	6	15	9	0	4	11	13	13	20	25	22	21	6	5
2M 1-PENTENE 52	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	7	4	2	0
CYCLOPENTANE 40	18	2.8	15	4	6	24	36	35	41	58	55	48	13	5
2- M.D. 3	81	186	80	17	3.3	117	198	212	287	433	428	366	80	29
3-MP 27	55	130	54	15	23	76	149	140	184	277	275	224	56	21
1-FEXENE 4	2	4	0	0	£	O	11	С	6	11	11	9	0	0
N-FEXANE 49	36	96	33	6	8	114	167	150	163	308	317	235	36	25
2-+F XENF 34	O	10	2	۵	C	0	0	57	9	14	55	20	0	0
2,2,3-T NB 34	62	102	43	11	15	8.6	130	130	148	203	222	178	45	21
CYCLPHEXANE 9	18	32	20	5	11	18	29	33	46	74	70	54	17	11
RENZENE 44	37	60	25	7	9	75	102	89	91	108	114	113	24	13
·UNKNOWN 51	10	25	13	3	4	14	20	19	27	49	62	36	12	10
2-MH 45	40	93	48	12	19	46	84	95	130	193	205	183	49	23
3-MH 33	46	115	54	12	19	59	105	113	161	229	252	225	55	26
I-HEPTENE 45	30	69	34	13	2 6	26	38	57	105	152	148	121	43	21
N-FFPTANE 16	33	73	3.2	10	ς	56	111	96	125	178	212	180	39	17
M FEXANE 17	52	90	4 1	11	12	23	144	113	131	169	194	172	39	19
223,233-TMP 42	13	29	15	6	9	12	20	24	38	53	57	45	13	8
2,3,4 TMP 31	12	29	13	6	9	10	13	22	38	57	54	44	15	7
TCLUENE 5	31	113	39	8	9	76	122	114	250	299	333	244	69	31
M HEXENE 27	25	54	35	7	10	40	54	48	76	99	112	92	25	12
225-TMFFXENE 13	5	10	4	0	C	5	9	8	11	12	14	10	5	3
N-CCTANE 60	19	46	23	5	8	49	76	55	85	106	123	90	25	13
ETHYLBENZENE 24	14	24	14	3	- 4	16	33	31	53	73	76	56	14	8
M P XYIENE 24	69	119	64	20	22	47	80	51	181	218	233	181	62	30
O XYLENE 7	31	49	30	8	8	28	47	50	101	120	136	100	32	17
N-NONANE 37	22	40	23	7	7	46	64	44	76	84	103	73	25	13
PROPYLPENZEN 35	5	12	8	5	12	11	14 50	12 53	22	30 149	30	25	10	5 25
BUTYLBENZENE 23	37	67	34	13		34 50			102		160	114	46	
N-050ANF 8	31	44	28	13	11		56 75	41 31	70	76	95	71	32 29	19
N-UNCECANE 23	25	37	23	10	11	30	45		44	55	7 C	51		15
N-DODECANE 8	5	21	12	8	4	16	19	18	23	26	41	26	18	10

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ETHANE	21	27	25	18	20	4	4	4
FTHYLENE	Ō	7	iź	8	7	c	.)	Ü
ACETYLENG	8	q	9	5	ē	ે	ŋ	ä
PREFAME	14	25	15	15	8	4	4	4
PROPYLENE	, 0	5	· +	, d	G	Ċ	0	()
FRECN 12	o	0	ΰ	0	C	Č	0	Ċ
TSCRUTANE	8	8	6	-	_		-	-
N-BUTANE	17	20	16	6	4 15	0	o,	0
1-BUTENE				13	-	4	4	4
FRECN 22	0	0	ი ა	0	0	C	G S	0
I SCRUTYLENE		0	0	Ŏ.	0	0	o	0
2-PUT FNE	0	0	0	0	0	Ç	0	Ö
	0	0	_	0	O.	C	0	Ö
BUTACTENE		0	C TO	0	0	0	0	ŋ
ISOPENTANE	10	23	20	20	8	c	0	0
1-FENTENE	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
N-PENTANE	0	8	8	5	6	0	0	0
2-PENTEN E	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0
2-M PLITANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,2 DMR	3	0	0	Ü	0	C	0	0
2 M 1-PENTENE		0	O	0	0	O	О	0
CACFCLEVIAVE		2	3	3	0	0	0	0
2-MP	0	7	5	8	0	0	0	0
3-ht	11	4	5	6	0	O	0	0
1-HEXENE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O
N-HEXANE	4	27	17	21	13	С	0	0
S-FEX ENE	5	1	0	0	0	0	Ŋ	Q
2, 2, 3-TMR	4	5	Đ	4	0	0	0	0
CYCERFEXAME	2	4	0	0	C	C	0	a
BENZENE	8	5	0	3	0	C	0	С
UNKNOWN	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-MH	7	8	7	9	0	C	0	0
3-MH	4	6	8	7	4	0	0	0
1-HEP TENE	11	5	5	7	0	0	0	0
N-HEPTANE	0	5	4	4	2	G	0	0
M PEXANE	0	6	4	4	3	0	0	0
223,233-TMP	17	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
2,3,4 TMP	4	2	2	3	C	C	0	0
TCLUENE	0	21	10	9	10	4	4	4
M HEXENE	4	7	4	2	2	C	0	Q
225-THEEXENE	4	0	0	2	0	0	O	0
N-OCTANE	12	5	3	3	0	0	0	Ó
ETHYLPENZENE	-	5	4	3	1	Ċ	ō	č
W F XYLFNE	12	12	10	10	5	4	4	4
O XYLENE	0	7	5	5	4	Ċ	o	o
N-NCN AN E	12	10	5	6	5	ō	ō	Ö
PRCPYLPEN 7FA		ō	ó	ñ	ō	č	ŏ	ă
BUTYLRENZENE	-	13	12	8	8	4	4	4
N-FECANE	3	13	8	10	10	C	Ö	o
N-UNITEC ANE	ģ	10	9	9	9	2	2	ž
N-DODECANE	3	4	4	4	4	Ö	õ	õ
	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	•

ETHANE	43	36	41	45	59	63	36	62
ETHYLENE	90	92	8.6	76	8 3	56	24	78
ACETYLENE	110	103	92	80	93	64	31	84
PROPANE	45	35	47	48	62	67	40	69
PROFYLENE	39	46	42	36	45	30	16	43
FRECN 12	Ő	Ô	0	0	0	Ö	0	0
ISOBUTANE	44	38	46	39	46	35	23	36
N-PHT ANE	122	120	117	100	124	ŠĆ	60	102
1-PLTENE	11	0	11	9	11	8	4	7
FREON 22	6	11	4	3	4	2	3	3
ISCRUTYLENE	28	25	25	22	26	19	11	23
2-BLTENE	7	6	8	6	10	7	0	6
BUTADIENE	12	14	16	12	14	10	5	12
ISCPENTANE	97	162	162	133	173	113	74	122
1-PENTENE	7	6	6	6	6	2	Ó	4
N-PENTANE	11	103	100	£ 4	108	67	40	7 Ċ
2-PENTENE	7	5	6	5	7	3	C	. 2
2-M PLTANE	2	13	11	8	13	6	5	8
2.2 CMF	12	7	6	5	- 6	4	5	4
2 T-PENTEN		3	2	ź	2	2	ó	i
CYCLOPENTANI		14	13	10	14	8	6	9
2-MF	9	112	104	77	112	€8	35	6.5
3-NP	107	74	69	52	75	40	26	46
1-HEXENE	7	8	11	15	13	12	14	8
N-FEXANE	61	77	71	55	101	52	38	50
2-PE XENE	23	8	7	6	7	5	4	6
2.2.3-TMB	29	54	52	39	57	35	20	3 €
CYCLCHEXANE	31	23	23	19	22	14	12	18
BENZENE	72	31	29	27	31	20	11	21
UNKNEWN	84	35	34	26	31	19	13	23
2-MH	49	72	67	60	65	41	28	47
3-MH	72	84	79	72	81	48	32	57
1-FFTENE	51	47	47	35	50	26	20	33
N-HEPTANE	20	67	64	66	75	39	29	45
M FEXANE	18	47	47	59	43	29	24	40
223,233-TMP	188	22	22	19	20	12	8	14
2,3,4 TMP	43	19	19	14	22	11	8	13
TCLUENE	7	123	122	102	120	76	62	104
M HEXENE	45	38	37	31	37	23	14	30
225-TMHE XENE	-	4	5	5	4	3	0	4
N-CCT ANE	106	42	43	30	37	26	13	2 €
ETHYLBENZEN		35	27	24	27	21	10	18
M P XYLENE	47	5 8	86	73	80	57	31	62
C XYLENE	13	52	54	37	43	30	17	34
N-NONANE	67	31	32	28	30	24	12	25
PRCPYL PENZEN		12	16	10	12	7	4	8
BUTYLEENZEN		76	66	53	60	43	28	46
N-DECANE	8	37	35	34	32	25	22	28
N-UNCECAKE	25	22	22	29	18	18	13	15
N-DCDECANE	8	11	12	11	10	9	7	5

1630 1730 1830 1930 2030 2130 2230 2330

.149-

N-DCDECANE

150-

	0001	0101	0201	3331	0401	0501	0601	0731	(9()	10.30	1100	1210	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2266	2306
	J		32.71		3.0.	4 5 .71	(). J.	U 1 1 1 2	U .,	(0 /0	21170	12,0	1300	. 100	1200	1000	1,00	1000	1,00	2000		2200	2300
ETHAME	41	48	48	45	3.2	3.5	29	35	2 C	21	21	21	17	38	29	74	70	70	45	38	29	41	32
FTHYLENE	3.2	30	23	22	8	13	13	36	23	31	25	3 1	29	41	31	252	244	168	83	52	35	28	23
ACETYLENE	38	31	29	26	ς	10	15	5 2	26	31	34	47	36	32	31	269	420	176	88	34	33	29	23
PRCPANE	40	52	54	69	41	€C	47	£ 3	3€	3 C	24	25	21	41	48	134	213	123	57	56	58	55	60
PROPYLENE	16	15	10	10	6	6	9	18	13	12	10)	13	13	29	15	94	99	68	34	26	15	13	11
FRECN 12	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	C	0	3	5	2	4	4	6	8	7	0	0	0	0	0
ISCRUTANE	18	22	13	15	22	ς	11	14	27	20	22	49	46	25	27	99	86	6 6	34	99	16	18	15
N-BUTANE	45	47	32	32	34	19	28	42	6.8	60	52	122	125	72	74	273	264	187	102	172	45	48	34
1-RUTENE	?	3	0	0	C	0	2	3	5	0	3	4	5	7	4	21	12	17	0	O	3	3	1
FRECN 22	0	2	. 0	õ	. 0	G	0	. 1	C	C	. 0	. 2	0	. 2	. 2	8	0	7	0	0	1	.0	0
I SOBLIYLEN	IF 13	•	11	7	11	8	7	11	12	3	11	14	13	16	14	49	65	38	8	23	12	14	11
2-PUTEME	2	4	0	0	2	C	C	5	6	0	4	5	6	5	0	18	19	13	. 0	0	6	4	4
PETACTENE TSOPENTANE	7	6	0	0	0	C	0	8		0	- 4	é	4	8	2	31	28	23	17	0	5	0	0
1-PENTENE	24 0	78 0	40	46 0	28	2 Q	30	53	47	60	55	83	100	67	66	317	289 7	253	139	87	62	56	42 0
N-PENTANE	ა ა	29	0	18	16	10	C 14	0	0	0 24	0 25	3.8	0	0	0 34	6 191	136	8 151	4	0	0	. C	_
2-PENTENE	3	29	16	13	10	0	0	28	28 0	0	0	0	36	30		141	189	191	64	36 0	26 0	30 1	20 0
2-M PUTANE		0	1	0	o o	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	0		22	18	6 10	7	ŭ	0	0
2+2 PMP	6	5	,	3	0	0	0	0	Õ	·	3	3	3 5	2	0	20 13	22	11	10	•	2	5	0
2M 1-PENTE	.,	0	2	0	0	C	0	Č	C		0	0	1	ō	0	5		3			0	0	0
CYCLOFENTA	-	5	4	4	4	2	4	5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	a	5	6	5	6	5	26	167	21	7	7	6	6	4
2-MP	21		•	19	14	11	15	26	25	19	21	33	40	21	27	196	110	176	54	30	22	27	14
3-MC	20		13	16	13	13	14	21	20	14	16	21	25	17	20	127	65	117	35	19	17	19	10
1-HEXENE	Õ		14	12	17	10	14	17	16		1	3	9	6	13	68	0,	9		• •	7	3	4
N-HEXAME	15		22	28	29	25	25	26	47	164	16	41	39	42	43	113	293	119	127	. 15 1	44	40	31
2-FEXENE	8	ō	0	1	Ó	ć	0	0	Ċ	• • •	0	Č	Ó	3	Ō	8	_,_	10		• • • •	o	3	0
2 . 2 . 3- TMR	10	-	12	18	14	15	16	20	19	21	14	19	18	17	17	97	87	91	43	28	16	20	12
CYCLCHEXAN			11	- 4	4	3	4	0	7	14	13	10	40	16	10	38	55	32	20	24	6	9	8
BENZENE	20	11	7	9	5	5	7	õ	12	4	7	Ş	8	12	11	51	29	43	12	8	8	11	6
UNKVÜMN	22	ē	6	4	3	2	3	ō	11	8	8	9	9	10	12	36	67	37	27	22	7	8	5
2-11	18	22	13	14	11	3	11	23	22	12	18	23	22	20	23	113	94	99	40	28	21	20	12
3-MH	16	22	1.6	18	13	9	12	24	23	15	20	25	25	19	27	137	75	119	34	24	20	24	16
1-FFFTENE	15	16	11	12	6	5	7	18	20	4	13	20	19	11	18	72	0	76	0	0	14	15	11
N-FFFT ANF	6	18	11	15	11	10	10	19	17	10	16	18	17	21	27	85	58	97	34	17	15	22	13
M HEXANE	7	19	10	19	13	11	12	16	16	7	13	15	14	29	22	83	38	72	21	11	14	17	9
223,233-14	P 34	6	5	6	3	C	3	9	7	a	7	7	7	7	11	32	23	29	12	16	6	8	€
2 .3 .4 TMP	11	5	4	5	3	0	2	8	5	4	5	6	10	6	7	32	27	30	14	12	5	7	5
TOLUENE	0	37	27	2.1	22	20	22	46	48	51	33	46	53	56	47	191	178	192	90	55	36	3 6	24
M FEXENE	11	12	9	10	7	3	10	14	11	16	11	12	12	12	12	65	62	78	32	21	11	13	10
275-TMHFXE	NE 9	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3		5	3	2	2	2	7		8			2.	4	2
N-OCTANE	29	12	G,	8	9	5	8	13	13	11	9	11	11	11	13	66	35	58	26	20	13	13	7
ETHYL PENZE	NE 14	9	5	5	4	2	3	10	8	10	18	11	15	13	11	47	49	43	21	15	11	9	7
M P XYLENE	11	25	16	18	9	10	14	34	25	35	26	3 2	29	27	27	167	172	150	3 7	53	30	24	20
C XAF ENE	?	12	8	13	6	6	7	17	16	15	13	17	18	16	19	98	67	8 <i>2</i>	34	20	16	14	12
N-N CMANE	28	10	8	10	7	5	8	12	22	11	14	16	14	17	16	61	34	46	18	10	12	12	8
PROPYLAENZ		4	4	0	0	0	0	1	11	_	0	6	5	6	5	25		19			5	6	2
BUTYLEENZE		24	17	17	12	3	12	2.5	26	17	17	20	22	18	20	138	86	113	44	44	28	24	19
N-DECANE	0	13	14	16	11	10	7	14		16	18	25	29	24	24	64	29	49	15	22	22	17	14
N-UNDECANE		<i>'</i>	10	8	5	4	5	5	15	8	16	16	11	14	12	44	20	35	14	10	13	8	9
N-DCCECANE	0	O	0	O)	0	С	0	C	С	0	0	G	0	0	٥	8	5	11	10	0	0	٥	ა

0000 0100 0200 0300 0400 0500 0600 0700 0800 0900 1001 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 ETHAME ¢ 3 C ETHYLENE ς ACETYLENE PROPANE PROPYLENE Q C FREDN 12 O a Ω O O O Ω TSOPHITANE N-PL TANE 1-RIJTENE C С FFECN 22 C Ω T SOBUTYLENE 2-PUTENE С 1.2 G BUTADIENE TSODENTANE C C 1-PENTENE С G N-PENTANE 2-PENTENF a C G 2-M PUTANE Ω a n 2.2 DMR υ 2M 1-PENTENE C CYCLOPENTANE o 2-MP ίл 3-MF 1-HEXENE R C. N-HEXANE 3 9 2-FEX FNF C 2, 2, 3-TMR CYCLOFEXANE C BENZENE UNKNOWN n n 2-MH 3-MH 1-HEPTEME n Ω G Ç N-FFFFARE M HEXANE 223,233-TMP 2,3,4 TMP O O TOLUENE M FEXEVE C 225-THEFXERE Ω M-CCT ANE ETHYLPENZENE 2) M P XYLENE C XYLENE N-NCNANE PROPYLAENZEN n BUTYLPENZENE 3 € C N-DEC ANF N-UNCECANE R N-DECECANE n C

3 C

FTHAME

N-CFCANE

N-LINDECANE

N-DCCEC ANE

1 t

Q

00 CU 0100 0200 0307 1400 0500 0600 0700 0800 0900 1000 1300 1547 1647 1747 1847 1947 2047 2147 2247 2347

	0047	C147	0247	0347	0447	0856	J956	1956	1156	1256	1356	1456	1556	1656	1756	1856	1956	2056	2156	2256	2356
ETHANE	24	28	31	18	14	22	21	21	22	17	17	17	17	28	36	57	52	56	53	54	60
FTHYLENG	3	15	5	Ťő	0	13	0		4	i	5	8	7	23	26	42	32	30	41	49	38
ACETYLENE	10		-	18	0	11	2		4	7	10	11	11	25	27	47	33	31	41	4.8	43
PROPANE	23			26	20	36	23		25	21	23	19	20	27	35	54	49	49	44	53	45
PRCFYLENE	ō	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	6	4	5	4	4	13	15	20	15	14	16	24	18
FREON 12	0		ō	ō	Č	C	0	Ö	o	o	Ü	o	o	0	0	0	0	ō	0	ō	ō
ISCRUTANE	12	Ó	4	5	3	10	6	8	3	9	10	Š	7	13	17	25	21	17	19	21	20
N-RLTANE	37		26	15	Я	22	12	15	19	23	28	22	21	41	40	64	51	43	56	58	51
1-BUT ENE	0		0	0	C	С	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	3	3	4
FRECN 22	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	٥
I SOBLIYLENS	0	0	0	11	10	а	11	5	6	6	8	6	8	12	12	19	11	14	16	19	12
2-PUT EN F	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	5	4
BUTADIENE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	G	0	6	7	7	5	0	6	10	5
ISOPENTANE	7	13	13	11	8		13	17	65	41	34	25	28	50	47	83	65	60	65	91	73
1-PENTENE	U	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q	0
N-PENTANE	0	6	5	4	2		5	5	24	20	12	11	13	23	30	40	31	30	32	41	31
2-PENTENE		0	_	-	0		O	0	С	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O
2-M PUTANE		0	0	-	0		0	0	0	0	0	a	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	2
2 , 2 DMB				0	0		0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	Q	4	4	4	4	5	5
SH I-BENTE				0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYCLOPENTAL	\E 4	0	-	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	7	5	8	5	7	5	6	6
2-MD		6	_		C	8	2	4	12	10	11	6	11	18	24	35	31	24	27	33	29
3-MF	216	0	0	•	0	Ç	3	3	10	7	9	7	12	13	24	27	23	19	21	27	22
1-HEXENE				0	0	0	0	0	C	7	0	0	0	8	0	4	5	0	2	0	1
N-HEXANE	0	118	193		15	25	21	20	26	59	41	28	34	29	38	19	17	12	14	16	13
2-FFX ENE	_	_	_	0	0	3	2	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2, 2, 3-TMB	. 0	-	-		0	7	0	O	0	8	6	5	9	12	12	23	18	18	17	20	18
CYCLOFEXANI	-				0	-	0	0	5 3	0 5	4 5	2	4	6	8	. 8	. 8	8	7 9	11	9
8ENZENE BENZENE	15		0 0		0	4 10	0	0	_	7	5	3	5 2	7	7 7	11	10	8 6	8	12	8
2-M+	0	-	0	_	2	3 6	3	4	2 7	8	7	9	8	14	16	30	24	19	20	25	21
3-MH	0	0	0	2	0	7		4	8	11	8	10	10	17	17	30	23	20	24	29	25
1-FEPTENE	31	-			3		5	3	6	5	10	7	9	12	12	24	18	22	23	25	20
N-FFPTANE	31			ó	0	4	, a	2	· 6	15	7	8	10	12	18	24	15	16	16	20	18
M HEXANE	0	-		ő	6	8	6	4	7	28	8	8	12	13	14	22	16	16	16	20	19
223,233-TM	_		-		o o	3	õ	Ô	3	5	2	4	4	5	7	10	6	- 6	7	9	19
2,3,4 TMP	Ó		_	4	Ö	õ	õ	0	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	9	5	8	8	10	ģ
TOLUENE	*/	17	_		10	25	7	6	7	28	23	17	34	29	33	61	39	45	42	49	43
M FEXENE	0		-		ā	Ğ	3	Č	4	20	7	Š	10	16	13	25	16	18	19	24	20
225-TMHEXE	_	_		Õ	ō	2	ō	ō	Ó	5	2	ō	0	0	0	ā	0	3	0	2	3
N-OCTANE	21	3	6	5	5	ç	3	7	5	27	8	9	11	11	12	19	15	15	14	16	15
ETHYLBENZE					0	ç	Ö	Ô	3	5	8	7	8	9	9	14	13	11	12	12	11
M P XYLENE	0	13	18	8	5	23	5	9	10	23	14	16	23	25	26	46	32	34	35	41	35
C XYLENE		0	0	2	2	12	0	2	€	12	8	8	13	14	14	24	17	18	18	28	18
N-NENANE	0	0	0	5	5	8	5	4	8	26	8	14	12	12	12	19	12	13	13	16	14
PROPYLAENZI	- N			0	0	0	0	ΰ	٥	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	5	6	6	7	4
BUTYL PENZEN	iF O	0	0	8	8	14	7	8	8	19	12	19	22	25	23	35	28	31	30	35	29
N-DEC ANE	0	0	0	7	8	12	7	5	12	18	8	20	13	14	16	23	19	17	17	22	19
N-UNDECANE	n	0	0	5	4	8	2	3	7	8	7	8	8	9	10	12	10	9	9	11	10
N-CCCECANE	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	3	2	5	3	C	0	0	0	5	5	5	3	3	0

	0.156	C156	0256	0356	0456	CESE	U 656	0755	C 956	0956	1055	1157	1306	1406	1506	1606	1706	1806	1906	2036	2106	2206	2306
ETHANE	42	74	36	24	43	5 2	٤5	50	34	3.2	32	38	45	32	87	10	16	38	3.8	41	48	39	42
ETHYLENE	17		5	(1)	10	26	127	78	71	35	60	5 U	70	64	219	0	13	62	39	48	43	4.)	35
ACFTYLENE	20		7	4	14	32	106	105	çş	44	73	56	80	82	273	6	29	48	38	44	37	40	37
PREPARE	36	63	29	23	43	40	ÉA		12	24	42	24	47	39	82	9	īí	24	30	27	27	34	35
PROPYI ENE	9	13	Ü	ō	5	12	56	35	31	18	28	2.5	31	29	80	0	7	24	20	18	16	22	18
FRECM 12	0	0	С	0	C	С	0	С	С	C	0	С	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o
I SOPL TAKE	15	2.3	10	8	23	19	44	3 2	47	28	47	40	53	43	91	8	22	28	32	22	16	27	22
N-RUTANE	35	56	19	12	39	44	116	93	113	61	123	87	146	144	259	14	23	79	67	60	45	63	52
1-PUTENE	ა	4	C	0	0	C	10	7	5	4	7	C	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	4	0
FRECN 22	0		o	9	0	O	4	5	c	0	0	O	5	ა	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I SCRUTYL EN	E 12	13	6	7	11	14	31	-	19	13	18	16	23	22	34	0	0	17	0	0	0	12	16
2-PUTENE	0	4	o	0	0	C	12	-	10	4	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O
BUTADIENE	5	_	0	9	C	4	19		11	7	6	0	7	0	18	0	0	13	0	٥	0	7	O
ISCPENTANE			26	20	5€	64	174	• • •	168	1 01	223	103	211	143	388	39	22	0	0	0	0	89	92
1-PENTENE	1	0	O	0	0	0	5		0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ü	O	0
N-PENTANE	0			7	22	29	92	79	83	49	116	46	109	75	169	16	10	0	0	0	34	40	41
2-PENTENE	0	-	0	0	C	0	0	•	3	C	6	0	3	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-M RUTANE	0		0	0	0	Ú	9 9	•	7	3	8	0	6	4	21	0	0	0	٥	٥	o	3	õ
2.2 CMP 2.4 1~FENTS		0		0	C	0	0	**		5	6		8									5 0	5
CYCLOPENTA		0	0	Ö	0	ն 6	12	-	C 11	C 6	0 13	12	0 13	11	17	o	0	o	7	4	4	5	0
2-MP	NE 10	18	_	9	18	25	75			43	89	38	109	66	133	8	17	39	34	27	32	37	6 40
3-MF	7	16	21	8	14	žć	57			31	70	26	77		80	a	0	25	21	16	25	26	36
1- HE XENE	o	-		o	. 0	20	Ó		0	1	0	20	3			•	•	۷,		10	2.7	0	Č
N-HEX ANF	8	10	-	-	11	11	39		•	23	82	93	72			196	113	171	176	216	185	15	33
2-HEXENE	4	ő		_	0	i	5			Õ	9		0	-		2,0	• • •	• •	•	-10	102	Ú	Š
2,2,3-TMR	4	14		10	13	14	44	-	44	25	66	21	53	49	72	0	0	45	41	39	49	19	34
CYCLPHEXAN	F 3		0	ō	3	ç	17		195	36	17	10	35	32		36	6	32	26	43	32	17	11
BEN7FNE	12	7	12	4	6	10	24	22	24	14	26	8	24	18	29	0	9	9	6	8	11	10	14
UNKNOWN	13	5	3	3	0	Ą	19	20	14	12	17	17	24	26	77	0	0	18	11	18	16	8	11
2-14	12	12	11	6	9	19	51	51	42	28	48	27	58	57	96	7	7	28	24	21	22	24	24
-3-WH	10	16	13	8	12	20	57	59	53	35	58	27	68	66	80	6	10	28	23	15	21	3.5	29
1-FEPT ENE	12	14	11	8	6	17	43	43	33	19	33	4	44	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21	21
N-HEPTANE	6			7	9	14	40	-		25	43	15	51		76	0	4	22	22	14	16	23	26
M FEXANE	6	-		10	11	16	41		42	24	48	14	43		48	0	6	15	14	11	12	19	2 6
223,233-TY		_	0	o.	3	8	16			10	13	7	17	-	29	6	0	7	10	7	6	3	10
2,3,4 TMP	14	-	0	0	2	7	17		14	8	12	- 8	17		31	0	5	11	11	10	11	- 8	10
TCLUFNE	0	_		17	21	44	51		_	63	111	75	121	190	264	34	17	66	65	52	52	55	57
M FEXENE	11	14	9	4	11	20	42	_		26	42	24	43		77	0	0	23	21	18	20	21	25
2 2 5- TMHF XE		-	_		.0	4 13	5 25	~	0	0	4	21	11		.,	9	0	22	11	10	10	1	0 21
N-007 #NE F THYEREN 7E	24 NF 13) ()	11	12	29		34 26	21 14	31 20	18	36 27		44 52	11	6	16	15	14	18 12	15 12	11
M P XYI FNE			•	-	18	29	77			47	71	66	84		198	23	23	64	58	48	46	42	41
O XYLENE	10		8	6	7	16	41			26	36	30	46		170	9	9	24	26	21	18	22	19
N-NONANE	23		10	8	10	13	28			25	41	28	53		47	8	8	12	9	13	9	17	16
PROPYL PEN7			Ö		10	4	10			6	10	د. ب	14		• • •		•	• 4.	,	• 3	,	. 6	7
BUTYLEFAJE					16	2 €	60			42	54	38	56		98	15	13	30	29	25	22	37	35
N-DECANE	. 0			10	1.9	15	32			42	68	37	89		48	10	12	14	13	11	10	26	26
N-UNITECANE	•	_			12	10	19		_	18	24	17	35		29	5	9	11	12	7	10	13	14
N-DCDECANE		_	1	i)	0	0	10	4	159	5	10	0	13	13	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	4

DEC 11. 1973

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0006 0106 0206 0306 0406 0506 0606 0706 0806 0906 1005 1105 1207 1307 1407 1507 1607 1710 1810 1910 2010 2110 2210 2310 FTHANE C3 9.0 CC FIHYLENE ACETYLENE 16.3 FRECEANE PREPYLENE 8.8 FREDN 12 C C a I SCRUTANE N-RUTANE 1-PUTENE Ω C C Ω FRECN 22 O ISCRUTYLENE G 2-PUTENE Λ a BUTADIENE 5υ ISOPENTANE C O 1-PENTENE O o O. a n N-PENTANE C 2-PENTENE 2-M RETAKE 2, 2 DMB n 2 N 1-FENTENE CYCLOPENTANE 14 Я 2-MP 3 0 3 3- NF 1-FE XENE N-FFX ANE 2-HEXENE -8 2, 2, 3-TMP €7 CYCLCHEXANE U BENZENE 1 02 **UNKVOMM** 7 C 2-MH 3-MH 1-FEPTENE C C О O N-HEPTANE M FEXAME 223.233-TMP 2,3,4 TMP О TCLUENE a M HEXENE 225-TMHE XENE a N-CCT ANE ETHYLBENZENE M P XYLENE C XYLFNE N-NONANE PREPYLPENZEN BUTYLBENZENE 11 N-DECANE N-UNCECANE C N-DEDECANS u O.

FTFANF £ C ETHYLENE 1.6 **ACETYLENE** 5.2 PPCTANE < 7 PROPYLENE €3 EREON 12 O C **ISCBUTANE** N-RUTANE 1-PUT EN E C FRECN 22 ISOBUTYLENE 2-PUTERS BUTADTENE O ISCPENTANE 17. 1-FENTENE Ω N-PENTANE 2-PENTENE 2-M RITANE 2.2 DMR C 2 N 1-FENTENE O CYCLOPENTANE 2-MP 3-40 1-HEXENE N-FFX ANF 2-FEXENE 2. 2. 3- TMR CYCLOFEXANE BENZENE **UNKYCWN** 2-MH 3-MH 1-HEPTENE v N-HEPTANE €0 M HEXANE 223, 233-TMP 2.3.4 TMF a O TOLUENE M FEXENE 225-TMHEXENE 12 Ω o N-OCTAME ç 1 5 ETHYLPENZENE 23 M P XYLFK= O XYL FNE N-ACNANE PROPYLAENIEN 23 a C J. BUTYL PENZENE 14 N-DECAME N-UND ECANE

O

N-CCCECANE

THE BROWN CLOUD OF DENVER

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ABSTRACT

The urban haze NE of Denver appeared very dark against the horizon on the morning of 21 November 1973. The visual appearance is shown to be predominately due to aerosol optical properties and not to NO_2 . The analysis is based on simplified radiative transfer theory and atmospheric data taken by participants in the Denver Air Pollution Field Study.

INTRODUCTION

Air pollution, or more specifically, suspended particulate matter or aerosol, can dramatically alter the optical properties of air. Visibility is often reduced from that limited by Rayleigh scattering, of order 300 kilometers, to a few kilometers or less. Wavelength dependent extinction by suspended particles and/or NO $_2$ can alter the color of distant bright objects. $^{1-5}$ NO $_2$ and/or the suspended particles can also produce haze layers of various colors that appear light or dark against the horizon. The specific case considered in this paper is the dark cloud NE of Denver typical of pollution episodes.

Theory

The brightness of a layer at any wavelength can be calculated in a manner similar to that of Middleton. Consider an observer viewing the horizon from position r_o . In a narrow band of wavelengths centered on λ , a certain level of radiance , $I_h(r_o,\lambda)$ of light reaches the observer from the horizon. The perceived brightness and color of the horizon is determined by the radiance as a function of wavelength. The horizon

^{*}The units of radiance, I(r, λ) are ergs (sec. x Ω x cm² x $\Delta\lambda$)⁻¹.

radiance as a function of observer position near an initial position, $\boldsymbol{r}_{\scriptscriptstyle O},$ is given by

$$I_{h}(r_{o}+dr,\lambda) = I_{h}(r_{o},\lambda) + \frac{dI_{h}(r_{o},\lambda)}{dr} dr.$$
 (1)

The change in radiance as the observer moves dr away from the horizon is due to two phenomena: (1) $I_h(r_0,\lambda)$ will be decreased by extinction in traversing the thickness dr; (2) $I_h(r,\lambda)$ will be increased by light entering the thickness dr from any direction and being scattered toward the observer. This change of radiance with position can be written as

$$\frac{dI_{h}(r,\lambda)}{dr} = -\sigma(r_{o},\lambda)I_{h}(r_{o},\lambda) + I_{a}(r_{o},\lambda)$$
 (2)

 σ is the volume extinction coefficient that operates to decrease radiance and I_a (the so-called air-light term) is the radiance of a layer of air dr in thickness. The source of this radiance is scattering by particles in the element dr under illumination by direct, scattered and reflected sunlight. More specifically

$$I_{a}(r,\lambda) = \int_{0}^{4\pi} I_{s}(\Theta',\Phi') \quad \beta(\Theta)d\Omega, \text{ evaluated at } r,\lambda. \tag{3}$$

Where $I_s(\Theta',\Phi')$ is the illumination radiance as a function of direction (Θ',Φ') that is incident on the element dr and $\beta(\Theta)$ is the volume scattering phase function for the angle between the incident direction and the direction toward the observer. The integration over solid angle relates the incident illumination and scattering phase function to air-light in the direction toward the observer.

Equation 3 is not generally useful in that both the incident illumination and scattering phase function are usually unknown. However, some general statements can be made. Clearly the magnitude of \mathbf{I}_a depends on the magnitude and angular dependence of both illumination and the scattering phase function.

Two contrasting examples of illumination would be (1) a clear sky with the direct solar beam at angle (Θ',Φ') dominating scattered radiation and (2) an overcast day with the sky acting as a diffuse source of light. For aerosol scattering, β is strongly peaked in the forward direction producing a relatively large value of I_a on a clear day when the scattering angle Θ for the direct solar beam is less than 45° and a relatively small value of I_a when Θ is greater than 90° . See Figure 1 for definition of Θ .

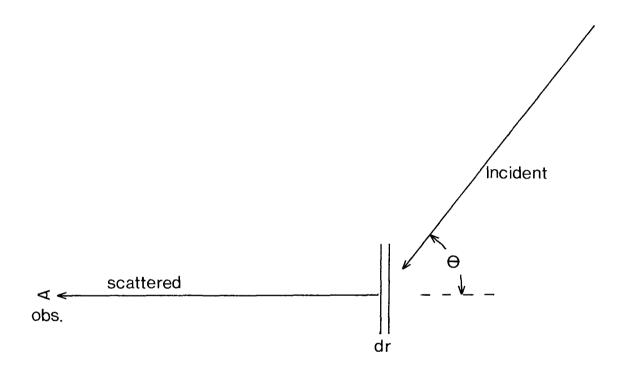


Figure 1. Schematic of the observer, volume element dr, incident and scattered illumination directions and scattering angle, θ .

Equation 2 can be used to calculate the radiance of a layer if the layer is optically thick in the horizontal direction and horizontally uniform. The radiance of the layer is not a function of observer position because the decrease of radiance by extinction is exactly balanced by the increase from the air-light.

$$\frac{dI_{h}(\lambda)}{dr} = 0 = -\sigma(\lambda) I_{h}(\lambda) + I_{a}(\lambda)$$
 (4)

$$\sigma(\lambda)I_{h}(\lambda) = I_{a}(\lambda) \tag{5}$$

$$I_{h}(\lambda) = \frac{I_{a}(\lambda)}{\sigma(\lambda)} \tag{6}$$

Equation 6 shows that the radiance of this layer at each wavelength is given by the ratio of the air-light term to the extinction coefficient and the layer's visual appearance in terms of color, brightness, etc. would be determined by the wavelength dependence of radiance.

The magnitude of the air-light term is determined by the angle Θ and the magnitude and angle dependence of the volume scattering phase function. The extinction coefficient is the sum of extinction due to aerosol optical scattering, and extinction due to absorption by the aerosol and by NO₂. If a smog layer is visibly dark, usually the layer is viewed in backscatter, i.e., the angle Θ is 90° or larger, and the extinction coefficient is relatively large.

MEASUREMENT OF EXTINCTION

The relative magnitudes of aerosol and NO_2 extinction must be known to estimate the effect of each on the visual appearance of a layer under a given condition of illumination. On 21 November 1973, four different groups were making measurements of aerosol extinction and NO_2 or NO_{X} concentration as listed below:

- 1. University of Washington (U. of W.) aerosol scattering and absortion extinction coefficients.
- 2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) NO_2 and aerosol scattering extinction coefficient (500 nm).
- 3. General Motors (GM) NO_2 and aerosol scattering extinction coefficient (500 nm).

- 4. Meteorology Research, Inc. $NO_{\rm x}$ and aerosol scattering extinction coefficient (500 nm).
- U. of W. and EPA were located 10 km NNW of downtown Denver at the Trout Farm Site. GM was located 5 km NNW of downtown Denver. The MRI data is from an aircraft sounding covering 60 to 600 meters local elevation above Standley Lake about 12 km NW of downtown Denver. Data taken by the four groups are not ideal in that the aircraft measurements were of NO_{X} rather than NO_{2} and the aerosol absorption extinction coefficient was measured as an average over two hour periods and only at the U. of W. site. The relative extinction of NO_{2} and aerosol particles can be determined if the following assumptions are made:
- 1. Aircraft data for $\rm NO_X$ is assumed to be 70% $\rm NO_2$. This is mean of the average ratios for GM (80%) and EPA (60%) during the period 0900-1200 on 21 November.
- 2. The ratio of aerosol extinction to aerosol scatter coefficients is the same as measured by U. of W. (1.5) during 0830-1330 on 21 November.
- $^{-1}.$ Aerosol extinction is assumed to have wavelength dependence of

Using these assumptions and data supplied by Jack Durham (EPA), Jerry Anderson (MRI) and Martin Ferman (GM), Table 1 lists the fraction of extinction due to NO_2 extinction 6 as a function of site and wavelength for the morning of 21 November, 1973.

site EPA GM MRI Standley Sounding λ 400 nm .40 .36 .10 .09 .35 .32 450 nm .22 500 nm .06 .25 550 nm .03 .13 .11

TABLE 1. FRACTION OF EXTINCTION DUE TO NO

PHOTOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS

The visual effect of scattering angle is shown in the pair of photographs, Figures 2 and 3. Both show the central business district of Denver immersed in haze as photographed from an aircraft on the morning of 21 November 1973. Figure 2, taken about 11:00 a.m., shows Denver as viewed from North looking South and the scattering angle is about 30°.



Figure 2. Denver photographed from the North looking South at about 11:00 a.m. on 21 November 1973. Note the central business district in the upper left quadrant. The urban haze is bright when viewed at a scattering angle of about 30°. Photography by: Charles E. Grover

Denver, Colorado

The haze is bright against the horizon.

Figure 3, taken at 11:20 a.m., shows a view of Denver from the South looking North with a scattering angle of about 150°. Under these conditions, the haze surrounding the central business district appears as a dark layer against the horizon. During the interval between photographs the wind velocity, as measured at the GM and EPA sites was 3 to 5 Km per hour indicating that the difference between the photographs is not due to transport.

These photographs are consistent with the results summarized in Table 1, i.e., aerosol dominates extinction. For a small scattering angle, as in Figure 2, the haze layer is bright against the horizon where as the same layer, shown in Figure 3 with a large scattering angle, appear dark.

CONCLUSIONS

Photographs supplied by Loren Crow show that the urban cloud of Denver on 21 November 1973 was dark only when observed at large scattering angles and appeared bright under small scattering angles. The dark haze layer typically observed under pollution episode conditions NE of Denver is dark because this is the direction of observation that minimizes the air light term in Equation 6. The extinction of aerosol particles seems to dominate that of $\rm NO_2$ by a factor of two to one or greater at wavelengths longer than 450nm. The measured concentration of $\rm NO_2$ would make the Denver haze layer slightly less blue and more yellow under all conditions of illumination.

The photographs and measurements of aerosol optical parameters and ${\rm NO}_2$ concentration shows that the dark cloud of Denver is an aerosol optical effect with ${\rm NO}_2$ absorption playing a minor role.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I wish to thank the following people for supplying data used in this analysis:

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- J. Durham, Environmental Protection Agency
- M. Ferman, General Motors Research Laboratories
- L. Crow, Consulting Meteorologist, Denver.

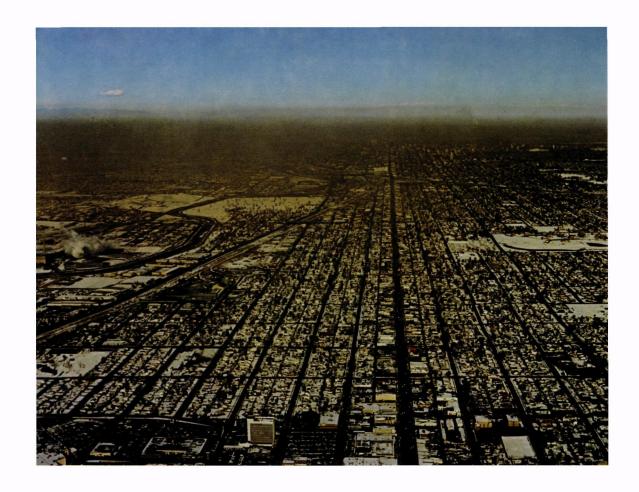


Figure 3. Denver photographed from the South looking North at about 11:20 a.m. on 21 November 1973. The central business district is located slightly to the right of center, one-fourth part down from the top. The light urban haze shown in Figure 2 is dark under these observation conditions. Photography by: Charles E. Grover

Denver, Colorado

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- 6. NO_2 extinction as a function of wavelength is from reference 2.

HIGH-VOLUME AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING IN DENVER,

COLORADO, DURING NOVEMBER 1973

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ABSTRACT

This paper summarizes data from sixteen high-volume air samplers operated in the metropolitan Denver area in November 1973. Total suspended particulates and the benzene-soluble organic content of the collected particulates are discussed in relationship to experiments and observations by others during the "Brown Cloud Study -- 1973."

INTRODUCTION

The Colorado Department of Health participated in the 1973 "Brown Cloud Study" in numerous roles. The Air Pollution Control Division's meteorologist, William Retallack, made forecasts and recommendations for intensive sampling days. The Air Quality Monitoring Unit operated six continuous air monitoring stations in the metro Denver area, at which gaseous pollutants were measured.

The Air Pollution Laboratory staff gave field assistance to participating research groups: pilot-balloon tracking crews, preparation of sampling media and special samples, and other logistic support. As an extension of routine sampling programs, the Air Pollution Laboratory also coordinated the operation of high-volume air samplers to obtain data coinciding with the intensive sampling days. The resulting data on total suspended particulates is the subject of this report.

One of the major thrusts of air pollution control efforts has been the reduction of airborne particulate matter. A large amount of historical data is available concerning suspended particulate levels throughout Denver and Colorado. Standards and goals for reduction of suspended particulates have been set at both national and state levels, based on measurements of total suspended particulates (TSP) by the high-volume Reference Method. 2

Even though such measurements provide only gross data for preliminary assessments of air quality, it is important that the data be available for correlation with research measurements of other, more specific parameters. Further, the high-volume sampling technique affords materials from which analyses can proceed for benzene-soluble organics (BSO), metals, and limited microscopic examination.

EXPERIMENTAL

The high-volume air samplers were located at sixteen established stations, shown in Figure 1 with detailed locations given in Appendix 1. Each station was equipped with an aluminum shelter, General Metal Works Model 2000-H* sampling unit with standard 8x10 inch filter holder, and a 7-day clock timer control. Air flow rates were measured by ball-float rotameters. Each individual sampling unit with rotameter was calibrated in October 1973 against a calibrated orifice gauge. Calculation of air volumes by linear integration between initial and final flowrates has been found to give results consonant with the precision of other sampling variables, because of the generally low relative humidity, quantity, and nature of ambient pollutants occurring in the Denver area.

The High-Volume Air Sampling Network in Colorado routinely collects a 24-hour sample every fourth day, midnight to midnight. This schedule was extended by 24-hour samples on additional even-numbered days, as shown in Figure 2. When "alerts" were called for odd-numbered days, station operators ran the samplers from morning to evening, to permit changing filters to maintain the 24-hour alternate-day schedule. The 7-to-15-hour samples thus collected during odd-numbered alert days contained sufficient material for precision in measurement; but it should be recognized that these results involve time-averaging of TSP levels over a fraction of the standard 24-hour sampling day.

Complete sets of samples and data were not obtained at all stations. Security regulations at some commercial, industrial, and public buildings prevented access to Hi-Vol samplers to change filters outside of business hours. Failures of equipment and a laboratory accident are denoted by NG and LA, respectively, in tables of data.

Samples were collected on fiber-glass filters, specified with >99.95% retention of 0.3 μm DOP aerosol. Filters were conditioned before and after sampling in an air-conditioned, controlled-humidity laboratory.

^{*} Mention of commercial items by name is for convenience in identification, and does not imply endorsement by the Colorado Department of Health.

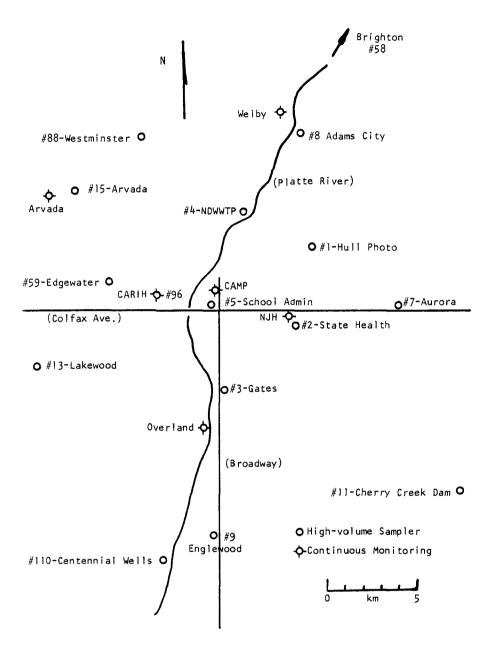


Figure 1. Outline map of sampling station locations.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	[7]	8	[9]	10
11	(12)	13	14	15	16)	$\begin{bmatrix} 17 \end{bmatrix}$
18	19	20	[2]	22	23	(24)
25	26	27	28	29	30	
=	Regular s	ampling da	ay, 0000-2400) hours (R	on data t	ables).
=	Extra sam	mpling day,	, 0000-2400 h	nours (E	on data t	ables).
└	Alert sam	mpling day,	, 7-15 hour i	ntervals	(A on data	a tables).

Figure 2. High-volume air sampling schedule, November 1973.

Filters were retained from each batch and carried as blanks through analytical procedures as appropriate.

Determinations of total suspended particulates were made according to standard procedures. Benzene-soluble organic fractions were determined from one-half of each filter, by procedures involving approximately 50 cycles of extraction by hot benzene in a Soxhlet extractor over a 6-hour period, and evaporation of benzene from the extracted residue to a final temperature about 60°C .

Composites of strips cut from filters were treated in a TracerLab Model 505 Low Temperature Asher to destroy organic matter, and were refluxed in 3 \emph{M} nitric acid. Extracted metal ions were determined by a Unicam SP-90 atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results for total suspended particulates and benzene-soluble organic are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Units are micrograms per cubic meter. A third value for each sample (%0/P) gives the BSO fraction as a weight percentage of TSP.

Stations have been grouped by topographic locations to facilitate comparisons of particulate levels. Table 1 includes stations close to the Platte River, generally on its lower terraces. These stations lie nearest the major industrial and vehicular sources of pollutants; they are ventilated last when rising temperatures break inversion conditions;

TABLE 1. HIGH-VOLUME AIR SAMPLES AT VALLEY-LOWER TERRACE STATIONS

	#3-Gates	#4-NDWWTP	#5-School Ad	#8-Adams City	#9-Englewood #15-Arvad	a #96-CARIH	#110-Cen.Wells
Date/Day	TSP BSO %O/P		TSP BSO %O/P	TSP BSO %O/P		O/P TSP BSO %O/P	TSP BSO %O/P
11/04-Sun~R	120 9.5 7.9	67 1.5 2.2	100 8.4 8.4	50 3.0 6.0	137 10.7 7.8 86 6.6 7	7 80 6.0 7.5	101 7.9 7.9
11/06-Tue-E	329 29.5 9.0	241 15.7 6.5	329 26.1 7.9	206 13.9 6.7	219 17.2 7.9 305 23.2 7	6 231 27.7 12.0	165 15.7 9.5
11/07-Wed-A	277 20.6 7.4 (0910-1645)	174 6.5 3.7 (0935-1835)	ns ns	216 6.9 3.2 (0905-1910)	207 13.2 6.4 246 13.3 5 (0840-1730) (0815-1958		169 7.4 4.4 (0901-1800)
11/08-Thu-R	212 15.4 7.3	153 7.4 4.8	202 14.0 6.9	107 4.1 3.8	172 11.3 6.6 146 9.0 6	.2 175 8.6 4.9	168 12.7 7.6
11/09-Fri-A	407 41.5 10.2 (0905-1900)	230 13.5 5.9 (0930-1930)	ns ns	204 12.0 5.9 (0850-1900)	338 25.8 7.6 351 19.2 5 (0857-1925) (1000-2005		360 30.4 8.4 (0821-1940)
11/10-Sat-E	205 17.4 8.5	241 26.7 11.1	150 16.0 10.7	186 14.7 7.9	129 10.5 8.1 152 14.8 9	7 147 17.3 11.8	107 7.2 6.7
11/12-Mon-R	312 26.2 8.4	485 41.0 8.5	ns ns	258 8.9 3.4	155 12.4 8.0 216 7.6 3	.5 181 13.7 7.6	89 2.5 2.8
11/14-Wed-E	249 20.6 8.3	279 22.1 7.9	210 16.1 7.7	138 7.7 5.6	122 5.9 4.8 86 4.3 5	.0 107 8.8 8.2	74 5.8 7.8
11/16-Fri-R	279 20.2 7.2	339 29.2 8.6	228 21.6 9.5	278 13.5 4.9	161 10.1 6.3 222 14.1 6	.4 214 3.4 1.6	145 6.5 4.5
11/17-Sat-A	144 5.8 4.0 (0850-1955)	163 4.2 2.6 (0933-2005)	ns ns	ns ns	113 5.7 5.0 115 3.7 3 (0915-2015) (0920-2025		127 4.4 3.5 (0930-2035)
11/18-Sun-E	194 22.5 11.6	ns ns	ns ns	142 12.3 8.7	133 13.5 10.2 111 11.3 10	.2 138 20.0 14.5	138 7.6 5.5
11/20-Tue-R	112 14.0 12.5	157 17.4 11.1	129 13.3 10.3	103 10.6 10.3	120 13.3 11.1 127 14.8 11	.7 88 12.2 13.9	60 5.0 8.3
11/21-Wed-A	250 13.0 5.2 (0915-1625)	248 14.7 5.9 (0945-1655)	ns ns	259 17.0 6.6 (0828-1625)	300 <i>LA</i> 347 16.1 4 (0905–1730) (0830–1930		157 12.5 8.0 (0835-1755)
11/22-Thu-E	118 8.4 7.1	89 7.3 8.2	112 9.3 8.3	78 7.8 10.0	95 13.8 14.5 140 11.5 8	.2 97 11.4 11.8	59 7.7 13.1
11/24-Sat-R	135 11.7 8.7	130 10.0 7.7	ns ns	98 6.8 6.9	129 8.3 6.4 229 19.8 8	.6 136 9.9 7.3	73 8.8 12.1
11/26-Mon-E	247 21.5 8.7	149 8.5 5.7 (1145-2400)	ns ns	133 10.6 8.0 (1045-2400)	121 7.3 6.1 199 4.9 2	.5 154 9.4 6.1	88 4.7 5.3
11/28-Wed-R	285 28.2 9.9	222 19.9 9.0	273 15.7 5.8	164 3.8 2.3	189 17.7 9.4 199 9.9 5	.0 111 7.0 6.3	97 4.0 4.1
11/30-Fri-E	616 41.0 6.7	325 36.6 11.3	359 42.0 11.7	268 33.3 12.4	398 29.8 7.5 321 19.9 6	2 228 20.5 9.0	271 19.5 7.2
Units: μg/m	³ μg/m ³	BSO/TSP, %					

TABLE 2. HIGH-VOLUME AIR SAMPLES AT UPPER TERRACE AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONS

	<i>4</i> 1 11	11 1	h + .	#2	-St.He	\a1+h	#7	-Auro	\ x 0	#11_	Cherr	ar CD	#n a	l_I ako	wood	#50_	Edgew	o t o r	#00_	Lloota	'ster	#50	Dud a	hton
Date/Day	TSP	ull P BSO	%0/P	TSP			TSP		%0/P	TSP		%0/P	TSP	BSO	%0/P	TSP	BSO	%0/P	TSP	BSO	%0/P	TSP	BSO	%O/P
11/04-Sun-R	63	3.8	6.0	80	5.7	7.1	61	2.6	4.3	123	8.6	7.0	74	8.0	10.8	55	-	-	54	2.6	4.8	220	9.9	4.5
11/06-Tue-E	200	17.5	8.8	174	21.8	12.5	107	4.3	4.0	97	7.5	7.7	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
11/07-Wed-A	-	-	-		3.9 833-18			5.0 30-18			11.4 845-18		-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11/08-Thu-R	117	6.9	5.9	121	7.2	6.0	88	7.0	8.0	92	5.7	6.2	139	7.7	5.5	138	-	-	111	5.9	5.3	99	4.5	4.5
11/09-Fri-A	-	-	-		17.5 815-18			12.4 35-17			9.9 35-20		-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
11/10-Sat-E	85	8.3	9.8	82	8.1	9.9	96	6.4	6.7	57	2.6	4.6	-	-	-	~	_		-	-	_	-	_	-
11/12-Mon-R	-	-	-	121	4.2	3.5	156	6.8	4.4	50	2.1	4.2	107	5.2	4.9	162	_	-	172	11.7	6.8	167	9.3	5.6
11/14-Wed-E	130	7.3	5.6	111	8.7	7.8	90	4.1	4.6	84	3.4	4.0	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11/16-Fri-R	154	14.1	9.2	148	12.1	8.2	138	11.1	8.0	92	1.5	1.6	150	12.4	8.3	202	-	-	167	8.4	5.0	191	9.0	4.7
11/17-Sat-A	-	-	-		3.5 820-19			2.7 00-18			2.9 00-21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11/18-Sun-E	_	-	-	120	13.0	10.8	126	13.3	10.6	62	2.6	4.2	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
11/20-Tue-R	71	8.7	12.3	57	7.1	12.5	102	10.0	9.8	30	1.9	6.3	58	7.7	13.3	69	-	-	97	5.8	6.0	77	3.5	4.5
11/21-Wed-A	-	-	-		6.8 355-16			11.8 45-17			0.7 40-18		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11/22-Thu-E	80	8.6	10.8	77	11.5	14.9	83	9.0	10.8	45	4.1	9.1	-	_		-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	~
11/24-Sat-R	63	7.5	11.9	63	8.9	14.1	91	9.0	9.9	31	1.7	5.5	128	15.5	12.1	166	-	-	128	13.6	10.6	137	6.2	4.5
11/26-Mon-E	-	-	-		9.1 900-24			8.4 15-24		52	3.1	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
11/28-Wed-R	116	12.0	10.3	NG	-	-	228	13.8	6.1	58	4.8	8.3	95	7.7	8.1	32	-	-	68	4.5	6.6	69	3.9	5.7
11/30-Fri-E	186	25.1	13.5	185	18.4	9.9	234	24.3	10.4	172	10.6	6.2	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Units: μg/m	3 μ	g/m³	BSO	/TSP,	, %																			

and they are subjected to repeated passage of polluted air masses during diurnal up-slope/down-slope air drainage.

Station #15 (Arvada) is included with this group of stations. This station is located on a lower terrace of Clear Creek, a major tributary of the Platte River. Interstate I-70 runs along the south side of Clear Creek valley, and considerable industrial activity is also located there. Pollutant sources and air movement characteristics are thus comparable in both the Platte River and Clear Creek valleys; this is reflected in most TSP and BSO levels shown in Table 1.

Table 2 includes stations located away from the valleys, on upper terraces and toward the edges of the Denver Basin. Station #58 (Brighton) is included in Table 2. Although it lies in the Platte River valley about 20.4 km NNE of Station #8 (Adams City), TSP values at Brighton often do not correlate with values at the other valley stations.

Station #11 (Cherry Creek Dam) was originally installed to supply remote, suburban background values for TSP in the Denver area. Growth of Denver toward the southeast has brought highways and residential developments near Station #11; it is becoming much like the other suburban stations. It is noteworthy that a TSP level of 172 $\mu g/m^3$ appeared at Station #11 on Friday, 30 November 1973; most of the other stations also showed highest TSP values on that day.

The percentage extractable organic content (BSO) is of special interest in suggesting origins of the associated particulate matter. Particulates collected in remote and rural areas of Colorado, where dust from soils is the principal constituent of the TSP, usually show less than 2-3% BSO/TSP.

Urban areas with many vehicular sources commonly show 5-15% BSO/TSP. This percentage has decreased on average during the past decade, presumably due to improved vehicle emissions controls. But high percentages of BSO/TSP still occur on many winter days. A case at hand is the Thanksgiving Day holiday, 22 November 1973. TSP levels were generally moderate, but organic levels were high on that day of heavy traffic.

A different indicator associating vehicle emissions with the particulate pollution is afforded by analyses for metals. These are shown in Table 3, and pertain to composites of strips from filters on the regular (R) sampling days. Apart from constituents of the common silicate minerals, the metals in Table 3 are the ones routinely measured in Denver's suspended particulates. It is notable that lead constitutes 1.0-1.4% of the TSP on a weight basis, indicating a fairly uniform contribution to the average TSP regardless of location.

TABLE 3. METALS IN COMPOSITE SAMPLES FROM
REGULAR SCHEDULED SAMPLING DAYS, NOVEMBER 1973.

Station	Cop	per	Iro	<u>n</u>	Lea	ad	Zir	ıc
	μg/m³	mg/gm ^a	$\mu g/m^3$	mg/gm	μg/m³	mg/gm	μg/m³	mg/gm
#2	0.17	1.75	1.3	13.4	1.3	13.4	0.12	1.2
#3	0.52	2.55	3.6	17.6	2.8	13.6	0.47	2.3
#4	0.18	0.85	4.8	22.1	2.8	12.8	0.26	1.2
# 5	0.27	1.47	3.0	16.2	2.1	11.4	0.58	3.1
#8	0.06	0.38	3.0	20.1	2.2	14.3	0.17	1.2
<i>#</i> 9	0.12	0.76	2.7	17.8	2.1	13.6	0.22	1.4
#11	0.22	3.24	0.9	13.9	0.8	11.6	0.13	1.9
#15	0.10	0.62	3.5	20.6	1.7	10.1	0.10	0.6
#110	0.06	0.53	1.9	17.8	1.3	11.9	0.18	1.7
a mg/gm	TSP in	composite	sample.					

Finally, we may look backward to November 1973 and ask whether it was a favorable month for studying the "Brown Cloud." From the viewpoint of total particulates, it was indeed an excellent month. The average TSP level for regular sampling days in November 1973 was 20-40% higher than comparable averages in most previous years. Only November 1971 was similar to November 1973. We were thus fortunate that intensive study efforts were undertaken in those two months, and we anticipate much benefit from the research efforts in those auspicious months.

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Thanks are extended to the leaders of environmental sections of three local agencies, and to their staff members especially, for cooperation and much extra work in obtaining the numerous special samples in this study: Messrs. Thomas Peabody and Thomas Bullock of Denver Department of Health and Hospitals; Mr. Melvin Davis of Jefferson County Health Department; and Messrs. Donald Turk and Peter Murray of Tri-County District Health Department. Messrs. Richard Fox, David Wickham, Charles Bray, and Norman Weigel shared the brunt of extra work outside and in the Air Pollution Laboratory.

REFERENCES

- 1. The extensive data from the continuous monitoring stations and the high-volume particulate sampling network have been entered in the National Aerometric Data Bank in SAROAD format. A synopsis of data from the continuous monitoring stations during November 1973 may be requested from the Air Quality Surveillance Section, Air Pollution Control Division, Colorado Department of Health, Denver, Colorado 80220.
- 2. Tentative method of analysis for suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere: High-volume method, 11101-01-70T. In: Intersociety Committee, Methods for Air Sampling and Analysis (Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Assoc., 1972), pp. 365-372.

Appendix 1. LOCATIONS OF HIGH-VOLUME AIR SAMPLING STATIONS

SAROAD Station Codes follow the Colorado Station numbers. Grid coordinates are given to the nearest 20 meters (UTM Zone 13), and sampler elevations to the nearest 10 feet; locations are estimated from U. S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (1:24000). Identification by landmark buildings conveys no implication as to sources of measured pollutants.

- #1. 06-0580-006 Hull Photo Co., 5105 E. 38th Ave., Denver. E 0506 220 / N 4402 180 E1. 5270 ft.
- #2. 06-0580-007 State Health Department, 4210 E. 11th Ave., Denver. E 0505 340 / N 4397 860 E1. 5320 ft.
- #3. 06-0580-003 Gates Rubber Co., 1050 South Broadway, Denver. E 0501 180 / N 4394 080 E1. 5260 ft.
- #4. 06-0580-004 N. Denver Waste Water Plant, E. 51st Ave. & Marion. E 0502 360 / N 4404 100 E1. 5140 ft.
- #5. 06-0580-001 School Administration Bldg., 414-14th St., Denver. E 0500 680 / N 4398 820 E1. 5220 ft.
- #7. 06-0140-001 Aurora: 1633 Florence St. E 0511 000 / N 4398 980 E1. 5340 ft.
- #8. 06-0020-001 Adams City: 4301 East 72nd Avenue. E 0505 540 / N 4408 420 E1. 5130 ft.
- #9. 06-0780-001 Englewood: 4857 South Broadway. E 0501 040 / N 4386 300 E1. 5410 ft.
- #11. 06-0080-001 Cherry Creek Dam: South Scranton St. & Floyd Ave. E 0514 400 / N 4387 600 E1. 5650 ft.
- #13. 06-1260-001 Lakewood: 260 South Kipling St. E 0490 760 / N 4395 600 E1. 5580 ft.
- #15. 06-0120-001 Arvada: 7622 Grandview Avenue. E 0493 000 / N 4405 300 E1. 5340 ft.
- #58. 06-0240-001 Brighton: 15 South Main St. E 0515 540 / N 4426 220 E1. 4980 ft.
- #59. 06-0720-001 Edgewater: 25th Avenue & Gray Street. E 0494 800 / N 4400 160 E1. 5350 ft.
- #88. 06-2240-002 Westminster: 70th Avenue & Utica Street. E 0496 580 / N 4408 260 E1. 5320 ft.
- #96. 06-0580-009 CARIH: 21st Ave. & Julian St. [National Asthma Center; formerly Children's Asthmatic Research Institute and Hospital].

 E 0497 300 / N 4399 580 E1. 5320 ft.
- #110. 06-1420-002 Littleton, Centennial Wells: NW Bowles Ave. & Santa E 0497 860 / N 4384 760 El. 5320 ft. Fe Drive

Appendix 2. LOCATIONS & METHODS OF CONTINUOUS AIR MONITORING STATIONS

- 06-0120-002 Arvada; West 57th Ave. & Garrison St. (a,b,c,g,i) E 491 460 / N 4405 040 (Ca. 1.6 km at azimuth 275 from Hi-Vol Station #15)
- 06-2210-001 Welby: East 78th Ave. & Steele St. (a,b,c,g,i) E 504 380 / N 4409 640 (Ca. 1.8 km at azimuth 315 from Hi-Vol Station #8)
- 06-0580-002 <u>CAMP</u>: 2105 Broadway (a,b,d,e,f,g,h,i) E 501 120 / N 4399 820 (Ca. 1.1 km at azimuth 025 from Hi-Vol Station #5)
- 06-0580-009 <u>CARIH</u>: 2095 Julian St. (a,b,c,g,i) <u>E 497 320 / N 4399 580</u> (Within 100 m of Hi-Vol Station #96)
- 06-0580-011 Overland: 2005 South Huron St. (a,b,c,g,i) E 500 260 / N 4392 040 (Ca. 2.2 km at azimuth 205 from Hi-Vol Station #3)
- 06-0580-010 National Jewish Hospital: East Colfax Ave. & Colorado Blvd. E 505 100 / N 4398 580 (a,b,c,g,i) (Ca. 0.8 km at azimuth 340 from Hi-Vol Station #2)

a. Coefficient of Haze: Tape Sampler, Transmittance (1120181) (Data in COHS/1000 linear ft; 2-hour intervals)

b. Carbon Monoxide: Non-dispersive Infrared (4210111) (Data in ppm; 1-hour running average data listing)

c. Sulfur Dioxide: Coulometric (4240114)
(Data in ppm; 1-hour running average data listing)

e. Nitric Oxide, NO: Colorimetric (4260111) (Data in ppm; 1-hour data listing)

f. Nitrogen Dioxide, NO₂: Colorimetric (4260212) (Data in ppm; 1-hour data listing)

g. Total Hydrocarbons: Flame Ionization (4310111) (Data in ppm; 1-hour running average data listing)

h. Methane: Flame Ionization (4320111) (Data in ppm; 1-hour data listing)

i. Ozone: Chemiluminescence (4420111)(Data in ppm; 1-hour running average data listing)

Appendix 3. SYNOPSIS OF DATA FROM CONTINUOUS AIR MONITORING STATIONS

Parameter	Arvada	<u>Welby</u>	CAMP	CARIH	<u>Overland</u>	NJH
COH	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30
# Values	355	331	269	354	359	347
Average	0.30	0.61	1.24	0.70	0.58	0.57
Maximum	1.80	3.30	5.80	3.10	2.90	2.40
CO	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/12-30	11/01-30	11/01-30
# Values	643	712	570	448	676	711
Average	3.6	3.6	8.2	5.3	3.8	6.5
Maximum	28.0	22.0	44.0	33.0	33.0	54.0
SO ₂ # Values Average Maximum	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30
	592	624	430	660	575	573
	<.005	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	.06	.07	.10	.07	.16	.05
NO # Values Average Maximum			11/01-30 529 0.11 0.55			
NO ₂ # Values Average Maximum			11/01-30 535 .05 .22			
Total HC	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/12-30	11/01-30	11/01-30
# Values	542	674	550	373	626	665
Average	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.1
Maximum	8.6	9.2	11.4	9.2	9.4	9.4
Methane # Values Average Maximum			11/01-30 550 2.3 7.0			
Ozone	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30	11/01-30
# Values	691	544	513	675	666	649
Average	.014	.013	.007	.012	.012	.008
Maximum	.085	.080	.070	.070	.085	.050

Methods and units of measurement are listed in Appendix 2.

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16. ABSTRACT

EPA, university, and private researchers conducted a study of Denver's urban plume during the month of November 1973. The objective of the study was to characterize the pollutants that cause the appearance of the visible colored haze, the so called "Brown Cloud", which frequently occurs over Denver during the fall and winter months. Gaseous and aerosol pollutants, and meteorological parameters were measured periodically under selected conditions.

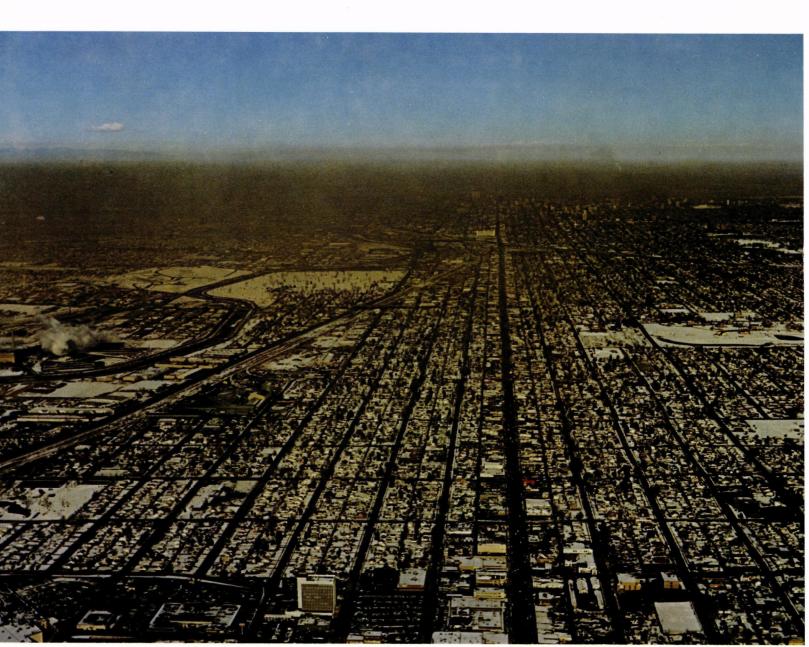
In March 1975, a symposium was held to present and discuss the results of this study. This report, Volume II, contains important research papers given at the symposium. The papers cover airborne instrument aircraft characterization, optical properties of the plume and airmass movements in the Denver region.

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FRONT COVER:

Aerial view of Denver from the North looking South at 1100 MST on 21 November 1973. The central business district can be seen in the upper left quadrant. Note the bright appearance of the urban plume and compare with photograph below. Photography by: Charles E. Grover

Denver, Colorado



Aerial view of Denver from the South looking North at 1120 MST on 21 November 1973. The central business district is located slightly to the right of center, one-fourth down from top. Note the dark brown appearance of the urban plume.

Photography by: Charles E. Grover

Denver, Colorado